

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church, McDaniel's Chapel, Shellmound, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Resolutions of Edward Lenox Post, No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, in favor of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of stockmen of Overton, Nebr., in relation to the free distribution of blackleg vaccine by the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, affidavit to accompany House bill No. 9531, granting a pension to Hiram S. Kingsley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Petition of Miss Susan B. Anthony and the Woman Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia, in favor of a constitutional amendment giving the right of franchise to women—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Rev. Levi J. Donaldson, of Tavares, Fla., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4478, relating to pensions for the loss of limbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Ben W. Johnson, of Elyria, Ohio, favoring the passage of House bill No. 6879, providing for the employment of women nurses in the military hospitals of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Colonel John T. Poland Post, No. 695, of the State Soldiers' Home, Ohio; also petition of Keller Post, No. 128, of Bucyrus, Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of C. C. Knapp, of Castalia, Ohio, and L. W. Lerner, of Fremont, Ohio, to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Local Union No. 4, Washington, D. C., International Association of Bookbinders, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 6872, to print the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all publications of the Government—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, protests of L. G. Holmes and 13 others, of Ceylon; H. G. Smith and 9 others, of North Monroeville, and E. Gilmer and 30 others, of Galion, Ohio, against the passage of the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club of Columbia, S. C., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439, to amend the act to regulate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OTEY: Petition of Mrs. Mary Carlton and others, of Roanoke City, Va., and S. E. Wildman, of Bodycamp, Va., against the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POWERS: Remonstrance of H. A. Kempton and others, of Rutland County, Vt., in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petitions of Jennie Wilson and other citizens of the counties of Delaware, Tompkins, and Binghamton, State of New York, in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RYAN of New York: Papers to accompany House bill No. 9236, for the relief of Hermas S. Soules, of Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George Batt and others, of Buffalo, N. Y., in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Denver, Colo., urging the passage of Senate bill No. 1439, relative to amendments to the interstate-commerce-law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Paper to accompany House bill No. 102, relating to the claim of Levi Field—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), petitions of Mrs. J. C. Courts, L. H. Horrell, John Homer, and others, in the State of Kentucky, in opposition to the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPALDING: Petition of Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association of North Dakota, for the passage of a bill prohibiting the use of trading checks, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of J. G. Campbell, of Perth; E. F. Ladd, of Fargo; T. E. Metcalf, of Lakota, N. Dak., against the passage of House bill No. 6071, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of General Crook Post, No. 69, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled

soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petitions of Mrs. Frank W. Grant, Hiram W. Sanborn, and others, of Dover, and P. W. Wiggan and 9 others, of New Market, N. H., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WACHTER: Paper to accompany House bill to increase the pension of Adam Bieger, late of Company G, Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of Lillian Thompson and others, of Rescue, Mich.; also communication of J. S. Stearns, secretary of state of Michigan, in relation to the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS: Papers in support of House bill for the relief of Amanda Carnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 19, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on motion of Mr. BAKER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

SCHOONER ST. PATRICK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the schooner *St. Patrick*, Lemuel Bourne, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the schooner *Sophia*, Francis O'Meara, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 197) for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips; and

A bill (S. 427) for the relief of A. F. Fleet, superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.

The message also announced that the House had passed, with amendments, the bill (S. 68) granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation, in said State, for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas Agricultural College and of the Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

A bill (H. R. 309) granting a pension to James M. Kercheval;

A bill (H. R. 524) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Davis;

A bill (H. R. 854) granting an increase of pension to John J. McCormick;

A bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to George H. Pennington;

A bill (H. R. 2749) granting a pension to Susan Garrison;

A bill (H. R. 3067) granting an increase of pension to Melvina Bottles;

A bill (H. R. 3071) granting an increase of pension to John F. Nelson;

A bill (H. R. 3072) to increase the pension of William W. Wharton;

A bill (H. R. 4416) to increase the pension of Henry Geesen;

A bill (H. R. 5156) granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Kirby;

A bill (H. R. 5509) granting a pension to Malinda Jones; and

A bill (H. R. 6575) granting a pension to Matilda G. Higbee.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 445) for the relief of Clare M. Ashby, widow of

W. W. Ashby, late United States consul at Colon;

A bill (H. R. 1454) for the relief of William L. Orr;

A bill (H. R. 2322) for the relief of Joshua Bishop;

A bill (H. R. 2757) to authorize the purchase of certain lands in the district of Alaska;

A bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of J. A. Ware; and

A bill (H. R. 5969) for the relief of the devisees and legal representatives of D. L. Huskey, deceased.

The message further transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. MONROE L. HAYWARD, late Senator-elect from the State of Nebraska.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 2279) declaring Cuivre River to be not a navigable stream;

A bill (S. 2354) enlarging the powers of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company;

A bill (H. R. 4648) granting an increase of pension to William G. McLain;

A joint resolution (S. R. 91) authorizing the printing of extra copies of the publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 204) to provide for the removal of snow and ice in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a memorial of the Zion's Ensign of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the Real Estate Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish the documentary stamp tax; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to confine the sale of articles manufactured by prison labor to the State in which they are manufactured; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to increase the present tax of 2 cents on butterine to 10 cents a pound; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Nebraska, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Company H, Second Regiment National State Guard of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the armament of the militia; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Broken Bow, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the parcels-post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Enterprise, of Clarks; the Register, of Hebron, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lincoln, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Greenport, N. Y., praying for the passage of House bill No. 7734, to provide against nuisances; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jamestown, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jamestown, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relative to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jamestown, N. Y., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 1, Stereotypers' Union, of New York City, praying for the enactment of legisla-

tion to protect free labor from prison competition, and also to limit the hours of the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Dorian Lodge, No. 204, International Association of Machinists, of Schenectady, N. Y., and a petition of Empire Lodge, No. 153, International Association of Machinists, of Auburn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of machinists employed at the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.; which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a memorial of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New York, remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 560, relative to the transportation of cattle from one State to another; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented memorials of the American Hair Dresser, of Brooklyn; the Advertiser, of Warwick; the Sunnyside, of New York City; the Fruitman's Guide, of New York City, and of sundry citizens of Utica, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Indian River Grange, No. 19; Portville Grange, No. 842; Ross Grange, No. 305; Falkhill Grange, No. 882; Rathbone Grange, No. 656; Maple Grove Grange, No. 879; Ovid Grange, No. 155; Ellington Grange, No. 528; Parish Grange, No. 575; Stanford Grange, No. 408; Colesville Grange, No. 578; Cape Vincent Grange, No. 559; Madison Grange, No. 854; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Bergen Grange, No. 162; Glendare Grange, No. 548; Acme Grange, No. 598; Great Bend Grange, No. 642; Coopers Grange, No. 820; Morristown Grange, No. 676; Hornellsville Grange, No. 879; Fair Play Grange, No. 654; Caton Grange, No. 248; Elba Grange, No. 83; Golden Sheaf Grange, No. 587; Villanova Grange, No. 604; Onondaga Hill Grange, No. 682; Neils Creek Grange, No. 345; Hartford Grange, No. 860; Bethany Grange, No. 748; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Camden Grange, No. 554; Mountain Grange, No. 245; Honeoye Falls Grange, No. 6, and Charlton Grange, No. 661, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the election of United States Senators by a popular vote of the people; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of Cape Vincent Grange, No. 579; Morning Star Grange, No. 520; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508; New York Grange, No. 1020; Ellington Grange, No. 528; Highland Grange, No. 22; Stillwater Grange, No. 681; Greenfield Grange, No. 801; Freedom Plains Grange, No. 857; Bethany Grange, No. 747; Fayetteville Grange, No. 610; Elba Grange, No. 783; Parish Grange, No. 575; Schoharie County Pomona Grange; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Hornellsville Grange, No. 840; Indian River Grange, No. 19; Dansville Grange, No. 178; Progressive Grange, No. 537; Ross Grange, No. 305; Camden Grange, No. 354; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Addison Grange, No. 854; Byron Grange, No. 395; Poolville Grange, No. 770; Sherborn Grange, No. 110; Oakhill Grange, No. 252; Ashley Grange, No. 172; Worcester Grange, No. 240; Mattapoisett Grange, No. 215; Oxford Grange, No. 89; Boxboro Grange, No. 131; Haskell Grange, No. 360; Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669; Otego Grange, No. 788; North Colesville Grange, No. 515; Fanning Grange, No. 22; Ovid Grange, No. 155; Charlton Grange, No. 661; Rathbone Grange, No. 656; South Richmond Grange, No. 256; Richdale Grange, No. 722; West Onondaga Grange, No. 464; Morristown Grange, No. 676, and Chautauqua County Pomona Grange, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the extension of rural free mail delivery; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Ovid Grange, No. 155; Parish Grange, No. 575; Rathbone Grange, No. 655; Ellington Grange, No. 528; Richford Grange, No. 620; Portville Grange, No. 842; Addison Grange, No. 854; Honeoye Falls Grange, No. 6; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508; Mostpaw Grange, No. 45; Fairplay Grange, No. 654; Hornellsville Grange, No. 846; Bergen Grange, No. 163; Glendare Grange, No. 548; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Great Bend Grange, No. 646; Goshen Grange, No. 720; Neils Creek Grange, No. 345; Hartford Grange, No. 850; Baden Grange, No. 354; Morristown Grange, No. 676; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Elba Grange, No. 783; Indian River Grange, No. 19; Falkhill Grange, No. 882; Ross Grange, No. 305; Maple Grove Grange, No. 879; Schoharie County Pomona Grange; Emmet Grange, No. 476; Stanford Grange, No. 808; Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599; Colesville Grange, No. 518; Acme Grange, No. 498; Golden Sheaf Grange, No. 587; La Fargeville Grange, No. 15; Caton Grange, No. 248; Onondaga Grange, No. 682, and Charlton Grange, No. 161, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of adequate anti-trust laws; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Elba Grange, No. 783; Ross Grange, No. 305; Addison Grange, No. 854; Dansville Grange, No. 178; Indian River Grange, No. 19; Fayetteville Grange, No. 610; Bethany Grange, No. 748; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508; Star Grange, No. 245; Hornellsville Grange, No. 846; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Greenfield Grange, No. 807; Stillwater Grange, No. 681; Parish Grange, No. 575; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Highland Grange, No. 22; Poochill Grange, No. 770; Otego Grange, No. 788; Ellington Grange, No. 558; Rathbone Grange, No. 256; North Colesville Grange, No. 518; South Richland Grange, No. 256; Ovid Grange, No. 155; Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599; Morristown Grange, No. 676; Camden Grange, No. 354; Meadow Grange and West Onondaga Grange, No. 464, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country protection in the use of shoddy in manufactured goods; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Poolville Grange, No. 570; Rathbone Grange, No. 656; Charlton Grange, No. 165; Ovid Grange, No. 155; Lake Grange; South Richland Grange, No. 256; Greenfield Grange; No. 507; Addison Grange, No. 554; Ross Grange, No. 305; Dansville Grange, No. 178; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Morristown Grange, No. 476; Camden Grange, No. 554; Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599; Highland Grange, No. 22; Ellington Grange, No. 528; Fayetteville Grange, No. 610; Hornellsville Grange, No. 849; Marlow Grange, No. 245; Parish Grange, No. 575; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Elba Grange, No. 783; Prospect Grange; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 208, and Otego Grange, No. 788, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Greenfield Grange, No. 807; Otego Grange, No. 788; West Onondaga Grange, No. 464; Ross Grange; Addison Grange, No. 854; Fayetteville Grange, No. 610; North Colesville Grange, No. 518; Ovid Grange, No. 155; Poolville Grange, No. 170; Cuba Grange, No. 799; South Richland Grange, No. 256; Parish Grange, No. 575; Highland Grange, No. 22; Freedom Plains Grange, No. 857; Stillwater Grange, No. 681; Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669; Charlton Grange, No. 661; Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599; Morristown Grange, No. 676; Rathbone Grange, No. 656; Camden Grange, No. 354; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Indian River Grange, No. 19; Hornellsville Grange, No. 849; Dansville Grange, No. 178; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Davisburg Grange, No. 245; Schoharie County Pomona Grange; Ross Grange, No. 305; Elba Grange, No. 783, and Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Star Grange, No. 1540; Norris Grange, No. 1020; Excelsior Grange, No. 620; Union Grange, No. 718; Elba Grange, No. 783; West Onondaga Grange, No. 464; South Richland Grange, No. 256; Villanova Grange, No. 604; Dansville Grange, No. 178; Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599; Parish Grange, No. 575; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508; Morristown Grange, No. 676; Camden Grange, No. 354; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Indian River Grange, No. 19; Hornellsville Grange, No. 846; Stafford Grange, No. 418; Haskell Grange, No. 718; Ovid Grange, No. 155; North Colesville Grange, No. 518; Otego Grange, No. 788; Poolville Grange, No. 770; Rathbone Grange, No. 656; South Avona Grange, No. 504; Freedom Plains Grange, No. 857; Greenfield Grange, No. 807; Stillwater Grange, No. 681; Highland Grange, No. 22; Ellington Grange, No. 528; Fayetteville Grange, No. 610; Addison Grange, No. 854, and Ross Grange, No. 305, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of reservoirs or irrigation canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented petitions of Cape Vincent Grange, No. 599; Bowens Corners Grange, No. 99; Stanford Grange, No. 808; Acme Grange, No. 498; Camden Grange, No. 354; Upper Lisle Grange, No. 508; Honeoye Falls Grange, No. 6; Villanova Grange, No. 604; Hornellsville Grange, No. 876; Progress Grange, No. 163; Great Bend Grange, No. 642; Coopers Grange, No. 820; Stafford Grange, No. 618; Fairplay Grange, No. 654; La Fargeville Grange, No. 15; Golden Sheaf Grange, No. 587; Elba Grange, No. 783; Onondaga Grange, No. 682; Caton Grange, No. 248; Rathbone Grange, No. 656; Charlton Grange, No. 661; Ovid Grange, No. 155; Parish Grange, No. 575; Richford Grange; Ellington Grange, No. 528; Falkill Grange, No. 882; Ross Grange, No. 305; Indian River Grange, No. 19; Maple Grove Grange, No. 879; Addison Grange, No. 854; Portville Grange, No. 842; Neils Creek Grange, No. 345; Morristown Grange, No. 676; Hartford Grange, No. 860; Colesville Grange, No. 518, and Greenfield Grange, No. 548, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country protec-

tion in the use of adulterated food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Sodus Grange, No. 73, and Walton Grange, No. 536, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York; of Harrison Grange, No. 151; Mount Carmel Grange, No. 975; Perry Grange, No. 266, Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Ohio; of sundry citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio; of Union Pomona Grange, No. 17, Patrons of Husbandry, of Maine; and of sundry citizens of the Thirty-fourth Congressional district of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the sale of dairy products; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; of Fredonia Grange, No. 1; Fairmount Grange, No. 252; Union Grange, No. 244, and of Sherman Grange, No. 36, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of New York, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, for the granting of additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for rural free mail delivery, for regulating the use of shoddy, and for the regulation of trusts, etc.; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming presented the memorial of Alpheus P. Hanson, United States surveyor-general for Wyoming; Joseph M. Carey, ex-United States Senator; Therese A. Jenkins, Ellen J. Wetlaufer, and 48 other citizens of Wyoming, remonstrating against the insertion of the word "male" in the suffrage clauses of the forms of government recommended for Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other new possessions; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. BAKER presented petitions of Delaware Grange, No. 38; Edgerton Grange, No. 435; Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431; Vineland Grange, No. 163; Oak Grange, No. 665, and Maple Grove Grange, No. 240, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection in the use of adulterated food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented memorials of Greenwood Grange, No. 1087; Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431, and Wea Grange, No. 445, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented petitions of Oak Grange, No. 665; Edgerton Grange, No. 435; Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431; Delaware Grange, No. 38; Vineland Grange, No. 163, and Maple Grove Grange, No. 240, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure adequate anti-trust laws; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Wea Grange, No. 445; Valley Grange, No. 1416; Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431, and Greenwood Grange, No. 1087, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Wea Grange, No. 445; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1416; Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431; Greenwood Grange, No. 1087, and Sunnyside Grange, No. 62, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the extension of free rural mail delivery; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Wea Grange, No. 445; Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1416; Greenwood Grange, No. 1087, and Eclipse Grange, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection in the use of shoddy in manufactured goods; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431; Vineland Grange, No. 163; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1416; Edgerton Grange, No. 435; Maple Grove Grange, No. 240; Delaware Grange, No. 38, and Oak Grange, No. 665, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the election of Senators by a popular vote of the people; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of Indian Creek Grange, No. 1431; Greenwood Grange, No. 1087, and Wea Grange, No. 445, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Kansas, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of the Central Kansas Democrat, of Sterling; the Western Odd Fellow, of Topeka; the Ledger, of Baldwin; the Better Way, of Minneapolis; the Review, of Inman; the Republican, of Logan; the Industrial Advocate, of Eldorado; the Journal, of Wilsonton; the Herald, of Geneseo; the Weekly Globe, of Parsons; the Democrat-Record, of Emporia; the Advance, of Chetopa, and the News, of Syracuse, all in the State of Kansas, and memorials of the Missouri Valley Farmer, of Kansas City, Mo.; the Minco Weekly, of Minco, Ind. T., and the Republican, of Watonga, Okla., remonstrating against the passage of

the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE presented memorials of 10 citizens of Wakefield; the Herald of Life, of Springfield; the Young Idea, of Boston; the Independent, of Fall River; and the Farm and Home, all in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented memorials of the Herald Printing Company, of Lynn; the Gospel Sword, of Lagrange; the Republican, of Columbus; the Debs Publishing Company, of Terre Haute; the Junior Builders, of Indianapolis; the Weekly Sun, of Pittsboro; the Independent, of Huntingburg, and the Saturday Call, of Lagrange, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of Company L, First Regiment Infantry, National State Guard of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the armament of the militia; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Mystic Grange, No. 58; Readfield Grange, No. 217; Cherryfield Grange, No. 256; Rockemeka Grange, No. 109; Victor Grange, No. 49; Sandy River Grange, No. 89; Bingham Grange, No. 237; Vassalboro Grange, No. 322; Land Grange; Forest Grange, No. 125; Orchard Grange, No. 309; Eureka Grange, No. 13; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; North Star Grange, No. 47; and Wesserrunnett Grange, No. 346, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Sandy River Grange, No. 89; Vassalboro Grange, No. 322; Spencer Brook Grange, No. 581; Elsie Grange; Round Mountain Grange, No. 162; Eureka Grange, No. 113; Forest Grange, No. 125; Sidney Grange, No. 94; Orchard Grange, No. 309; Bingham Grange, No. 231; Wesserrunnett Grange, No. 346; North Star Grange, No. 47; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; Mystic Grange, No. 58; Rockemeka Grange, No. 109; Victor Grange, No. 49; Readfield Grange, No. 217; and Cherryfield Grange, No. 256, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country protection in the use of shoddy in manufactured goods; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Anson Grange, No. 88; Sidney Grange, No. 194; Lawrence Grange, No. 264; South Montville Grange, No. 271; White Oak Grange, No. 182; Burgham Grange, No. 237; Mystic Grange, No. 58; Victor Grange, No. 49; Riverside Grange, No. 93; Perry Grange, No. 324; Mountain Grange, No. 331; Wellington Grange, No. 333; Northern Light Grange, No. 6; Mount Etna Grange, No. 36; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; Easton Grange, No. 159; North Somerset Grange, No. 218; Orchard Grange, No. 22; Good Cheer Grange, No. 323; Readfield Grange, No. 217; Princeton Grange, No. 293; Eureka Grange, No. 113; Burton Grange, No. 98, and Prospect Grange, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country the election of United States Senators by popular vote; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of Wiggan Grange, No. 410; Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 54; Vassalboro Grange, No. 322; Readfield Grange, No. 217; Victor Grange, No. 49; Mystic Grange, No. 58; Rockemeka Grange, No. 109; Seaside Grange, No. 243; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; Sandy River Grange, No. 89; North Star Grange, No. 47; Wesserrunnett Grange, No. 346; Granite Grange, No. 14; Morning Star Grange, No. 50; Eureka Grange, No. 113; Sidney Grange, No. 194; Orchard Grange, No. 309; Round Mountain Grange, No. 162; Central Grange, No. 67; Bingham Grange, No. 237; Cherryfield Grange, No. 256; Bear Mountain Grange, No. 62, and Forest Grange, No. 125, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the extension of rural free mail delivery; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Friendship Grange, Riverside Grange; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; Orchard Grange, No. 107; Rockemeka Grange, No. 109; North Star Grange, No. 47; Wesserrunnett Grange, No. 346; Readfield Grange, No. 217; Sandy River Grange, No. 89; Vassalboro Grange, No. 322; Forest Grange, No. 125; Cherryfield Grange, No. 256, and Eureka Grange, No. 113, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Victor Grange, No. 49; Mystic Grange, No. 58; Riverside Grange, No. 93; Mountain Grange, No. 331; Perry Grange, No. 324; Northern Light Grange, No. 6; Wellington Grange, No. 333; Anson Grange, No. 88; Orchard Grange, No. 509; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; Bingham Grange, No. 237; White Club Grange, No. 182; Helden Grange, No. 47; Eaton

Grange, No. 159; North Somerset Grange, No. 318; South Montville Grange, No. 271; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 39; Lamoine Grange, No. 264; Good Cheer Grange, No. 323; Princeton Grange, No. 293; Readfield Grange, No. 217; Eureka Grange, No. 113; Enterprise Grange, No. 173; Baxter Grange, No. 95, and Mount Etna Grange, No. 36, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of adequate anti-trust laws; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of Sandy River Grange, No. 88; Sidney Grange, No. 194; Cherryfield Grange, No. 256; Orange Grange, No. 309; Saron Jones Grange, No. 276; Victor Grange, No. 49; Granite Grange, No. 14; Golden Rule Grange, No. 150; Eureka Grange, No. 113; Round Mountain Grange, No. 162; Forest Grange, No. 125; North Star Grange, No. 47; Bingham Grange, No. 237; Vassalboro Grange, No. 322, and Wesserrunnett Grange, No. 346, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented petitions of Easton Grange, No. 159; Northern Light Grange, No. 6; Enterprise Grange, No. 173; Wellington Grange, No. 333; Mount Etna Grange, No. 36; White Dock Grange, No. 82; Burgham Grange, No. 237; Lamoine Grange, No. 264; Good Cheer Grange, No. 323; South Montville Grange, No. 271; Princeton Grange, No. 293; Readfield Grange, No. 217; Eureka Grange, No. 113; Buxton Grange, No. 45; Lime Grange; Sidney Grange, No. 194; Anson Grange, No. 88; Star Grange; Orchard Grange, No. 109; Golden Harvest Grange, No. 33; Mystic Tie Grange, No. 58; Somerset Grange, No. 28; Victor Grange, No. 49; Riverside Grange, No. 93; Perry Grange, No. 324; and Mountain Grange, No. 131; all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country protection in the use of adulterated food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the California State Suffrage Association, praying for the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the reorganization of the consular service; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Tulare Grange, No. 198, Patrons of Husbandry, of Tulare, Cal., praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oakland, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to allow the wives of converted Chinese to enter the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made to prevent the discontinuance of the Hydrographic Branch of the United States Geological Survey; which was referred to the Committee on the Geological Survey.

He also presented memorials of the Record, of National City; the Gazette, of Georgetown; the Hyphen, of Monterey; the Guide, of Fresno; the Star, of Dos Palos; the Enterprise, of Compton; the Independent, of Yuba City; the Pioneer, of San Jose; the Blade, of Oceanside; the Chronicle, of Santa Paula; the Exponent, of Reedley; the Tidings, of Los Angeles; the Church Messenger, of Los Angeles; the Mining and Scientific Press, of San Francisco; the Pacific Prohibitionist, the Breeder and Sportsman, the Last Days, the Equity, the Political Record, the News Letter, the Civic and Social Problem, and the American Forest Review, all of San Francisco, in the State of California, and a memorial of the Massey Colleges, of Columbus, Ga., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PROCTOR presented petitions of Glover Grange, No. 272; Boyden Grange, No. 157; Caledonia Grange, No. 19; Eclipse Grange, No. 255, and Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of Caledonia Grange, No. 9; Glover Grange, No. 272; Boyden Grange, No. 157, and Enterprise Grange, No. 255, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands; which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented petitions of Eclipse Grange, No. 255; Glover Grange, No. 272; Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230; Boyden Grange, No. 157, and Caledonia Grange, No. 9, all Patrons of

Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the extension of rural free mail delivery; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Eclipse Grange, No. 255; Glover Grange, No. 272; Boyden Grange, No. 157; Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230, and Caledonia Grange, No. 9, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country protection in the use of shoddy in manufactured goods; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Glover Grange, No. 272; Protection Grange, No. 22; Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230; Maple Valley Grange, No. 270; Eclipse Grange, No. 255; Independent Grange, No. 23; Vernon Grange, No. 298; State Line Grange, No. 253; Missisquoi Grange, No. 257; North Branch Grange, No. 87, and Comfort Grange, No. 110, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the enactment of adequate anti-trust laws; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Eclipse Grange, No. 205; Glover Grange, No. 272; Boyden Grange, No. 157; Caledonia Grange, No. 9, and Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Protective Grange, No. 22; North Branch Grange, No. 87; Independent Grange, No. 23; Vernon Grange, No. 128; Star Grange; Morrisfield Grange, No. 267; State Line Grange, No. 253; Eclipse Grange, No. 255; Caledonia Grange, No. 9; Glover Grange, No. 272; Maple Valley Grange, No. 270; Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230; Wheaton Grange, No. 304, and Missisquoi Valley Grange, No. 259, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country protection in the use of adulterated food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Maple Valley Grange, No. 270; State Line Grange, No. 253; Missisquoi Valley Grange, No. 257; Glover Grange, No. 272; Eclipse Grange, No. 255; North Branch Grange, No. 87; Vernon Grange, No. 228; Independent Grange, No. 23; Protective Grange, No. 22; Mount Anthony Grange, No. 230, and Mascot Grange, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Vermont, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure to the people of the country the election of United States Senators by popular vote; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DAVIS presented petitions of Meadow Vale Grange, No. 582; Wyanette Grange, No. 571; Friendship Grange, No. 566; Spring Vale Grange, No. 576, and Spencer Brook Grange, No. 581, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the establishment of postal savings banks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Meadow Vale Grange, No. 582; Wyanette Grange, No. 571; Union Grange, No. 869, and Spring Vale Grange, No. 576, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection in the use of adulterated food products; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Meadow Vale Grange, No. 582; Spring Vale Grange, No. 576, and Wyanette Grange, No. 571, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the election of Senators by a popular vote of the people; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of Wyanette Grange, No. 571; Friendship Grange, No. 569; Spring Vale Grange, No. 576, and Meadow Vale Grange, No. 582, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection in the use of shoddy in manufactured goods; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of Friendship Grange, No. 566; Wyanette Grange, No. 571; Spring Vale Grange, No. 576; Meadow Vale Grange, No. 582, and Spencer Brook Grange, No. 581, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Meadow Vale Grange, No. 572; Friendship Grange, No. 566; Spring Vale Grange, No. 576; Wyanette Grange, No. 571; Spencer Brook Grange, No. 581; Bethany Grange, No. 748; and Bellfountain Grange, No. 277, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the extension of free rural mail delivery; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Meadow Vale Grange, No. 582; Spencer Brook Grange, No. 581; Spring Vale Grange, No. 576, and Friendship Grange, No. 566, all Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the construction of reservoirs or irrigating canals for the irrigation of arid lands;

which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to change from sixty to thirty days the time when the new tariffs shall be posted by carriers previous to the taking effect of the changes; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR presented the memorial of Delia Ryan and 10 other citizens of Milford, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Joseph E. Haskell and 44 other citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of an Army veterinary corps; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Francis E. Willard Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Pittsfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors in Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. SHOUP presented the petition of Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, president, and Miss Frances Wood, secretary, on behalf of the Equal Suffrage Association of Idaho, praying that political equality be granted the women of Hawaii and the other new island possessions; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Jonesboro, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the parcels-post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Real Estate Board of Chicago, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for the extension of the pneumatic postal tube system to some of the Western cities; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Catharine Waugh McCulloch, president, and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, secretary, on behalf of the Equal Suffrage Association of Illinois, praying for the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a petition of the Real Estate Board of Chicago, Ill., praying for the repeal of the documentary stamp tax; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Company G, Sixth Infantry, National State Guard of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the appropriation for the militia of the several States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the officers of the First Cavalry, National State Guard of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the armament of the militia; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting of Chicago, Ill., praying for the establishment of free trade with Puerto Rico; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 223, Journeymen Tailors' Union, of Elgin, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect free labor from prison competition, and also to limit the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 171, Typographical Union, of Elgin, Ill., praying that the Public Printer be authorized to print the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all publications of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented petitions of W. M. Tunner, of Central, via Micanopy, Fla.; the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio; the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California; the Board of Trade of Detroit, Mich.; the Michigan State Millers' Association, of Lansing, Mich.; and of the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. THURSTON presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Bloomington, Nebr., remonstrating against the imposition of tariff duties on trade between this country and Puerto Rico; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Post No. 291, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, and a petition of Post No. 118, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army to enable them to assist in

military instruction in the public schools; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Club, of Hastings, Nebr., remonstrating against the leasing of large tracts of the public lands to individuals or corporations; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Overton, Nebr., praying for a continuation of the free distribution by the Department of Agriculture of blackleg vaccine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the memorial of E. S. Ricker and 1 other citizen of Dawes County, Nebr., remonstrating against the insertion of the word "male" in the suffrage clauses of forms of government recommended for Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, or any other newly acquired possessions; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

He also presented petitions of the Omaha Guards, of Omaha; of Company B, First Regiment, National State Guard, and of Company H, Second Regiment, National State Guard, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the armament of the militia; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Church of Christ, of Hastings, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico.

He also presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of sundry citizens of Omaha, Nebr., extending sympathy to the Boers in their struggle for independence; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Village Board of Niobrara, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the protection of the banks of the Missouri River at that town; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the establishment of an Army veterinary corps; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of the News-Herald, of Fairfield; the Saunders County Journal, of Ashland; the Nebraska Teacher, of Lincoln; the Buffalo County Pilot and the Socialist Review, of Kearney; the Nebraska State Democrat, of Lincoln; the Register, of Hebron, and the Enterprise, of Clarks, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of W. C. McKicker, bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island, and sundry citizens of Rhode Island; of Mrs. D. M. Brooks and sundry other citizens of Morristown, N. J.; J. G. Schurman and sundry other citizens of Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. J. M. Levering and sundry other citizens of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hamilton S. Gordon and sundry other citizens of New York City; of the Woman's National Indian Association of Meadville, Pa.; of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Easton, Pa.; of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.; of the Woman's National Indian Association of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; of the Woman's National Indian Association of Dayton, Ohio; of Mrs. Mary Hawes and sundry other citizens of Bangor, Me.; of the Woman's National Indian Association of Troy, N. Y., and of Frederick Holbrook and sundry other citizens of Brattleboro, Vt., praying for the extension of the classified service in the Indian departments, and for other purposes; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2352) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2839) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 794) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for the use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles, for which letters patent were ordered to issue to him March 25, 1852, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

REPORT ON FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MASON] on the 2d instant, to report it with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was to strike out all after the word "Resolved" and to insert:

That there be printed for the use of the Senate 2,500 copies of Senate Report 516, first session Fifty-sixth Congress, being the report of and testimony taken by the Committee on Manufactures on the adulteration of food products.

Mr. COCKRELL. Does that include the testimony that has been taken recently?

Mr. PLATT of New York. No; it does not.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought the first resolution—the one proposed to be amended—provided for printing the testimony recently taken.

Mr. PLATT of New York. No; it does not.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the first resolution be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. MASON on the 2d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of the testimony taken before the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate relative to adulterated foods, together with the report of the committee submitted thereon, be printed for distribution under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has that document been already printed?

Mr. PLATT of New York. Yes; it was printed in the usual way, the ordinary number of copies.

Mr. COCKRELL. This is simply for a reprint?

Mr. PLATT of New York. That is all.

Mr. HARRIS. There have been a number of copies of the testimony taken by the committee all during the summer and fall printed for the use of the committee, but not the number prescribed here, that are desired for distribution. The committee was engaged all during last summer and fall and even during a part of this winter in taking testimony.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is exactly what I wanted to know. I have had applications for copies of the report and the testimony.

Mr. HARRIS. As I understand it, the resolution proposes to have additional copies printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Of the pending report?

Mr. HARRIS. Of the pending report—the report of the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Printing.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3663) authorizing and requiring the Metropolitan Railroad Company to extend its lines on old Sixteenth street; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3664) to regulate the transportation of prisoners, to provide a separate court for children, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORGAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3665) for the relief of W. H. Ketchum, of Mobile, Ala.;

A bill (S. 3666) for the relief of Calvin S. Hill;

A bill (S. 3667) for the relief of the estate of Alexander F. Perryman, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3668) for the relief of Cornilia Till.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3669) granting an increase of pension to Ariana F. Wills; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 3670) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the heir or heirs of one Tawamnoha, or Martha Crayon, conveying to them certain lands in the State of North Dakota, confirming certain conveyances thereof, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill (S. 3671) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Shilling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 3672) to provide for the allotment of certain lands to Indian children, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3673) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Stockholm;

A bill (S. 3674) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Collins;

A bill (S. 3675) granting an increase of pension to Hynes Woodring;

A bill (S. 3676) granting a pension to Erwin R. Cole (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3677) granting a pension to C. A. Craig; and

A bill (S. 3678) granting an increase of pension to Rollan Prence.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 3679) granting a deed of quitclaim and release to Lorillard Spencer, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, and interest in and to certain land in the city of Newport, R. I.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 3680) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Moore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3681) providing for the payment of the award of the Secretary of the Interior in favor of the Cherokees, made under the provision of the act of Congress of March 3, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 3682) for the relief of Eli Frasier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a bill (S. 3683) to increase the pensions of widows of the Mexican war soldiers and sailors to \$16 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3684) for the relief of the owners of certain cotton shipped from Natchez, Miss., in August, 1863, on the steamer *Gladiator*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 3685) to amend the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals, and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 105) to establish and fix the rank of the Commanding General and of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BAKER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 106) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands to the State of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted an amendment providing for the appointment of a commission in each town in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations of Indians, to consist of one member to be appointed by the executive of such nation, one member to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member to be selected by the town or city council, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3419) making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes. I ask that the amendment lie on the table and be printed.

I desire to give notice that on next Thursday, at the conclusion of the morning business, I shall submit some remarks on the same and upon the pending legislation.

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Amend section 10 so as to read as follows:
"SEC. 10. All articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico, or going into Puerto Rico from the United States, shall be admitted free of duty; but this act shall not be construed as extending the Constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, over Puerto Rico, and it is hereby declared that the Constitution of the United States is not extended over Puerto Rico."

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. THURSTON. I present hearings taken before the Committee on Indian Affairs and the subcommittee having in charge the Indian appropriation bill. I move that the hearings be printed as a document for the use of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

LOAN OF NAVAL EQUIPMENT TO MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1023) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment to certain military schools.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, line 12, after the word "for," to insert "conducting upon some body of water suitable for such drills;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the application of the governor of any State having seacoast line or bordering on one or more of the Great Lakes, to direct the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to one well-established military school in that State desiring to afford its cadets instruction in elementary seamanship one fully equipped man-of-war's cutter for every 20 cadets in actual attendance and such other equipment as may be spared and be deemed adequate for instruction in elementary seamanship: *Provided*, That the said school shall have adequate facilities for conducting upon some body of water suitable for such drills cutter drill and shall have in actual attendance at least 150 cadets in uniform receiving military instruction and quartered in barracks under military regulation, and shall have the capacity to quarter and educate at the same time 150 cadets: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have just a short explanation of the bill, and while that explanation is being made to have such order in the Senate that we can hear it.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. The bill simply authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to schools founded for naval instruction men-of-war's cutters, of which there is a considerable surplus in the Navy Department, the cutters to be used for educating the cadets; instructing them, in the language of the bill, in elementary seamanship.

Mr. COCKRELL. The very point I wanted to know was whether the cutters would have to be built for this purpose or whether they are already in existence and are simply to be loaned.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. They are already in existence. It has been the custom for years to loan them to military institutions. There is a very large military academy in Indiana which can not, under existing law, avail itself of the privileges which other schools enjoy. This bill simply authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to put schools similarly situated to that upon the same footing as all other military or naval schools. The school in Indiana is located on an interior lake, and under existing law the power to permit the use of the cutters is restricted to schools which are located upon the Great Lakes or in States having a seacoast line.

Mr. COCKRELL. How would the cutter, if it is an interior lake, be gotten there?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. They are but small boats, only about 20 feet long, and can be hauled readily on railroad cars. They are comparatively small boats.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8347) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask that as the reading of the bill proceeds the amendments made by the committee may be acted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with; that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first acted upon. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The order is made.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the subhead "Clerks and messengers to committees," on page 5, line 7, after the word "Retrenchment," to insert "Enrolled Bills, Geological Survey, Railroads, Pacific Railroads, Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, Philippines, Relations with Cuba, Interoceanic Canals;" in line 12, after the words "Woman Suffrage," to insert "and;" in line 13, after the word "Mining," to strike out "and Construction of Nicaragua Canal;" and in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand two hundred and twenty" and insert "seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Clerks to the Committees on Naval Affairs, Census, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Public Buildings and Grounds, Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Labor, Territories, Interstate Commerce, Public Health and National Quarantine, Private Land Claims, Patents, Coast Defenses, Privileges and Elections, Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, Rules, Civil Service and Retrenchment, Enrolled Bills, Geological Survey, Railroads, Pacific Railroads, Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, Philippines, Relations with Cuba, Interoceanic Canals, and clerk to conference minority of the Senate, at \$2,220

each; clerks to committees on Woman Suffrage and Mines and Mining, at \$2,100 each; in all, \$117,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 17, before the word "clerks," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-two," and in line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-five thousand" and insert "thirty-nine thousand six hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For 22 clerks to committees, at \$1,800 each, \$39,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Office of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper," on page 6, line 20, to increase the number of laborers from 25 to 41, and in line 24, to increase the total appropriation for "Office of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper" from \$125,224 to \$136,744.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 10, to reduce the number of annual clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees from 35 to 30, and in line 12, to reduce the appropriation for annual clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees from \$52,500 to \$45,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For contingent expenses," on page 9, line 3, to increase the appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 13, to increase the appropriation for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 1, to increase the appropriation for repairs of Maltby Building from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Congressional Directory," on page 11, line 2, before the words "Joint Committee," to strike out "present;" so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, \$1,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 14, line 3, after the word "Pensions," to insert "Insular Affairs," and in line 7, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty-five" and insert "fifty-seven;" so as to make the clause read:

Clerks and messengers to committees: For clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$1,600; messenger, \$1,200; janitor, \$720; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, \$3,000; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,000; messenger and assistant clerk, \$1,200; clerks to Committees on Accounts, Agriculture, Banking and Currency, Claims, District of Columbia, Elections, Foreign Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Indian Affairs, Invalid Pensions, Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post-Office and Post-Roads, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Lands, Rivers and Harbors, War Claims, Pensions, Insular Affairs, and clerk to continue Digest of Claims under resolution of March 7, 1888, at \$2,000 each; and for assistant clerk to the Committee on War Claims, \$1,200; in all, \$57,920.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library of Congress," on page 20, line 13, to strike out "Executive department" and insert "General administration;" in line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" in line 17, before the word "hundred," to strike out "nine" and insert "one thousand two," and in line 20, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fourteen thousand six" and insert "fifteen thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

General administration: For Librarian of Congress, \$6,000; chief assistant librarian, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; Librarian's secretary, \$1,500; one clerk, \$1,200; one assistant messenger, \$720; in all, \$15,920.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 21, to strike out "superintendent" and insert "assistant in charge;" so as to make the clause read:

Mail and supply: For assistant in charge, \$1,200; one assistant, \$900; one messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$2,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 3, to strike out "superintendent of department" and insert "chief of division;" in line 5, after the word "dollars," to insert "1 assistant, \$1,200;" in line 6, before the word "assistants," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in line 7, after the word "each," to strike out "1 assistant, \$600," and insert "2 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 assistants, at \$800 each; 1 assistant, \$520," and in line 12, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six thousand six hundred and twenty" and insert "eleven thousand two hundred and eighty;" so as to make the clause read:

Order (purchasing): For chief of division, \$2,000; 1 assistant, \$1,500; 1 assistant, \$1,200; 3 assistants, at \$900 each; 2 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 assistants, at \$800 each; 1 assistant, \$520; and 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$11,280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 13, to strike out "catalogue department" and insert "division;" in line 15, before the word "assistants," to strike out "four" and insert "five;" in line 16, before the word "assistants," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" in line 17, before the word "assistants," to strike out "nine" and insert "eleven;" in line 18, before the word "assistants," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 19, after the word "each," to insert "1 assistant, \$600;" in line 20, before the word "assistants," to strike out "five" and insert "ten;" in line 21, after the word "six," to strike out "messenger boys" and insert "messengers," and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty" and insert "forty-two thousand two hundred and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

Catalogue and shelf: For chief of division, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,800 each; 5 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 6 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 11 assistants, at \$900 each; 4 assistants, at \$720 each; 1 assistant, \$600; 10 assistants, at \$540 each; 6 messengers, at \$360 each; in all, \$42,240.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 4, after the word "of," to strike out "department" and insert "division;" in line 5, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 6, after the word "dollars," to strike out "1 assistant, \$900" and insert "2 assistants, at \$900 each;" and in line 10, before the word "hundred," to strike out "five thousand one" and insert "six thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

Bibliography: For chief of division, \$2,500; 1 assistant, \$1,200; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; 1 assistant, \$720; and 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$6,580.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 12, after the word "for," to strike out "assistant librarian (superintendent of reading room)" and insert "superintendent of reading room;" in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nine hundred" and insert "one thousand;" and on page 23, line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" so as to make the clause read:

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: For superintendent of reading room, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 4 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 1 assistant (reading room for the blind), \$1,000; 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 10 assistants, at \$720 each; evening service: 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 15 assistants, at \$720 each; 1 attendant, Senate reading room, \$900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$720; 2 attendants, cloak rooms, \$720 each; 1 attendant, Toner Library, \$900; 1 attendant, Washingtonian Library, \$900; four messenger boys, at \$360 each; 2 watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$47,440.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 6, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent" and insert "chief of division;" in line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert "chief assistant, \$1,500;" in line 11, after the word "each," to insert "for arrears of assorting and collating and to enable periodical reading room to be open in the evening, 2 assistants, at \$720 each;" and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six thousand six hundred and eighty" and insert "nine thousand six hundred and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

Periodical (including evening service): For chief of division, \$2,000; chief assistant, \$1,500; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; 3 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; for arrears of assorting and collating and to enable periodical reading room to be open in the evening, 2 assistants, at \$720 each; in all, \$9,620.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 15, to insert:

Documents: For chief of division, \$3,000; 1 assistant, \$1,200; 1 assistant, \$720; 1 messenger, \$360; in all, \$5,280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 21, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent, one thousand five hundred" and insert "chief of division, two thousand;" in line 22, after the word "dollars," to strike out "2 assistants, at \$720 each" and insert "1 assistant, \$1,200; 1 assistant, \$900;" and on page 24, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three thousand, three hundred" and insert "four thousand four hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Manuscript: For chief of division, \$2,000; 1 assistant, \$1,200; 1 assistant, \$900; 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$4,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 3, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent" and insert "chief of division;" in line 4, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 6, after the word "each," to insert "1 assistant, \$720;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand three hundred and sixty" and insert "six thousand three hundred and thirty;" so as to make the clause read:

Maps and charts: For chief of division, \$2,250; 1 assistant, \$1,200; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; 1 assistant, \$720; 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$6,330.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 10, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent" and insert "chief of division;" in line 11, after the word "dollars," to insert "1 assistant,

\$1,200;" and in line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four thousand three" and insert "five thousand five," so as to make the clause read:

Music: For chief of division, \$1,500; 1 assistant, \$1,200; 1 assistant, \$1,000; 2 assistants, at \$720 each; 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$5,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 16, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent" and insert "chief of division;" in line 17, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "one assistant, \$1,200;" in line 18, before the word "assistants," to strike out "three" and insert "two;" in the same line, after the word "each," to insert "one messenger, \$360," and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four thousand seven hundred" and insert "six thousand three hundred and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

Prints: For chief of division, \$3,000; one assistant, \$1,200; two assistants, at \$900 each; one messenger, \$360; in all, \$6,360.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 24, after the word "dollars," to insert "one messenger, \$720," and on page 25, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and sixty" and insert "seven hundred and eighty;" so as to make the clause read:

Smithsonian deposit: For custodian, \$1,500; one assistant, \$1,200; one messenger, \$720; one messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$3,780.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 3, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent" and insert "custodian;" so as to make the clause read:

Congressional Reference Library: For custodian, \$1,500; one assistant, \$1,200; one assistant, \$900; one assistant, \$720; two messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$5,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 9, after the word "For," to strike out "superintendent" and insert "custodian;" so as to make the clause read:

Law Library: For custodian, \$2,500; 2 assistants, at \$1,400 each; 1 messenger, \$900; in all, \$6,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 13, after the word "Copyright," to strike out "Department" and insert "Office;" so as to make the clause read:

Copyright Office, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress: Register of copyrights, \$3,000; 4 clerks, at \$1,800 each; 4 clerks, at \$1,600 each; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 9 clerks, at \$1,200 each; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 8 clerks, at \$900 each; 7 clerks, at \$720 each; 1 clerk, \$600; 1 messenger boy, \$360, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 9, to insert:

For special, temporary, and miscellaneous service, at the discretion of the Librarian, to be available immediately and continue available until expended, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 13, after the word "Congress," to strike out "For purchase of books for the Library, thirty-five" and insert:

For purchase of books for the Library, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, fifty;

So as to make the clause read:

Increase of Library of Congress: For purchase of books for the Library, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 20, to increase the appropriation for purchase of law books for the Library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 4, to increase the appropriation for purchase of periodicals, serials, and newspapers from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 5, to increase the total appropriation for purchase of books for the Library of Congress from \$43,180 to \$61,180.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 6, to strike out: For contingent expenses of the Library, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, postage, transportation, and miscellaneous items, \$4,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Library, stationery, supplies, and all stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, and all incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the copyright office, \$8,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 21, to increase the appropriation for chief clerk under the superintendent of the Library building and grounds from \$2,000 to \$2,220; and on page 28, line 19, to increase the total appropriation for the "Custody,

care, and maintenance of Library building and grounds" from \$67,065 to \$67,285.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 19, to insert:

To enable the superintendent to employ during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1900 such of the additional employees as are herein provided for the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library building and grounds for the fiscal year 1901, and at the rates of compensation prescribed, \$803.25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 9, to increase the appropriation for furniture, including partitions, screens, and shelving, from \$30,000 to \$45,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Botanic Garden," on page 29, line 15, after the word "trees," to strike out "and shrubs, and for labor and material" and to insert, "shrubs, plants, seeds, and for services, materials, miscellaneous supplies, and contingent expenses;" so as to make the clause read:

For procuring manure, tools, fuel, purchasing trees, shrubs, plants, seeds, and for services, materials, miscellaneous supplies, and contingent expenses in connection with repairs and improvements to Botanic Garden, under direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Executive," on page 29, after line 23, to insert:

For compensation of the President of the Senate, in addition to his salary as Senator, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 6, to increase the number of clerks of class 4, in the office of the President of the United States, from 4 to 5; in line 7, to reduce the number of clerks of class 3, in the same office, from 2 to 1; and in line 15 to increase the total appropriation from \$48,340 to \$48,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Civil Service Commission," on page 31, line 12, after the word "watchman," to insert "2 messenger boys, at \$360 each;" and in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ninety-one thousand three hundred and forty" and insert "ninety-two thousand and sixty;" so as to make the clause read:

For 3 Commissioners, at \$3,500 each; chief examiner, \$3,000; secretary, \$2,000; 8 clerks of class 4; 10 clerks of class 3; 13 clerks of class 2; 15 clerks of class 1; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; 1 messenger; 2 laborers; engineer, \$840; 2 watchmen; 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$92,060.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under head of "Department of State," on page 31, line 23, to increase the salary of the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries from \$4,000 each to \$4,500 each, and on page 32, line 11, to increase the total appropriation from \$134,670 to \$135,670.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 15, to increase the appropriation for books and maps and books for the library, Department of State, from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 16, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of State to purchase for the library of the Department of State books and manuscripts, including a collection of books and pamphlets bearing upon the history of the war of the Revolution, formerly in the library of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, commander in chief of the British forces in America during that period, the same having been richly annotated in his hand, \$1,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 24, to insert:

For restoring, binding, and publishing indices of manuscript archives on file in the Department of State, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department, division of bookkeeping and warrants," on page 36, line 2, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the assistant chief of division from \$2,400 to \$2,700; and in line 9, to increase the total appropriation for the division of bookkeeping and warrants from \$67,170 to \$67,470.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department, division of appointments," page 36, line 24, to increase the number of "clerks at \$900 each" from 4 to 5; and on page 37, line 1, to increase the total appropriation for the division of appointments from \$36,410 to \$37,310.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 14, before the word "of," to strike out "2 clerks" and insert "1 clerk;" and in line 16, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twelve thousand nine" and insert "eleven thousand seven;" so as to make the clause read:

Miscellaneous division: For chief of division, \$2,500; assistant chief of division, \$2,000; 1 clerk of class 4; 1 clerk of class 3; 1 clerk of class 1; clerk, \$1,000; clerk, \$900; and one assistant messenger; in all, \$11,720.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 19, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant chief of division, \$2,000;" in line 20, before the word "clerks," to strike out "four" and insert "three;" and on page 39, line 2, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirty-two thousand nine" and insert "thirty-three thousand one;" so as to make the clause read:

Division of stationery, printing, and blanks: For chief of division, \$2,500; assistant chief of division, \$2,000; 3 clerks of class 4; 3 clerks of class 3; 3 clerks of class 2; 1 clerk of class 1; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 messengers; 2 assistant messengers; foreman of bindery, at \$5 per day; 4 binders, at \$4 per day each; and 2 sewers and folders, at \$2.50 per day each; in all, \$33,158.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 23, before the word "of," to strike out "1 clerk" and insert "2 clerks;" in the same line, after the word "four," to strike out "1 clerk of class 3;" in line 23, after the word "two," to insert "2 clerks of class 1;" and in line 24, before the word "hundred," to strike out "ten thousand eight" and insert "thirteen thousand four;" so as to make the clause read:

Offices of disbursing clerks: For 2 disbursing clerks, at \$2,500 each; 2 clerks of class 4; 1 clerk of class 2; 2 clerks of class 1; 1 clerk, \$1,000; in all, \$13,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 15, after the word "one," to strike out "and for 4 additional clerks of class 1;" in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-five thousand seven" and insert "twenty thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of Auditor for Treasury Department: For Auditor, \$4,000; Deputy Auditor, \$2,500; law clerk, \$2,000; four chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; 17 clerks of class 4; 13 clerks of class 3; 10 clerks of class 2; 20 clerks of class 1; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 3 clerks, at \$900 each; 3 assistant messengers; 4 laborers; and for continuing 3 clerks of class 1 rendered necessary by increased work incident to the war with Spain; in all, \$120,900.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask that those amendments be disagreed to. I find on further examination that the amount proposed to be appropriated by the House of Representatives ought to be allowed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be disagreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 46, line 8, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" in line 11, after the word "pressman," to strike out "at \$3.20 per day" and insert "\$1,200;" and in line 12, after the word "and," to strike out "ninety-three thousand three hundred and one dollars and sixty cents" and insert "ninety-four thousand three hundred dollars;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Treasurer: For Treasurer of the United States, \$6,000; Assistant Treasurer, \$3,600; cashier, \$3,600; assistant cashier, \$3,200; chief clerk, \$2,500; 5 chiefs of division, at \$2,500 each; vault clerk, \$2,500; principal bookkeeper, \$2,500; assistant bookkeeper, \$2,100; 2 tellers, at \$2,500 each; 2 assistant tellers, at \$2,250 each; clerk for the Treasurer, \$1,800; 25 clerks of class 4; 17 clerks of class 3; 14 clerks of class 2; coin clerk, \$1,400; 23 clerks of class 1; 11 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 52 clerks, at \$900 each; 22 expert counters, at \$720 each; 9 clerks, at \$700 each; mail messenger, \$840; 6 messengers; 6 assistant messengers; 23 laborers; 7 charwomen; 4 pressmen, at \$1,400 each; 8 separators, at \$660 each; 7 feeders, at \$660 each; 1 compositor and pressman, \$1,200; in all, \$294,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the "Office of the Register of the Treasury," on page 47, line 5, to increase the number of clerks of class 1 from 3 to 7; in line 6, to reduce the number of clerks at \$900 each from 24 to 20; and in line 9 to increase the total appropriation for the office of the Register of the Treasury from \$65,170 to \$66,370.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 18, after the word "thousand," to insert "six hundred;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury;" on page 49, line 4, before the word "clerks," to strike out "thirteen" and insert "twenty-two;" in line 5, before the word "clerks," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" and in line 7, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "seven;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, \$6,000; deputy commissioner, \$4,000; additional deputy commissioner during the fiscal year 1901, \$3,600, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; chemist, \$2,500; 2 heads of divisions, at \$2,500 each; 4 heads of divisions, at \$2,250 each; 2 additional heads of divisions during the fiscal year 1901, at \$2,250 each; superintendent of stamp vault, \$2,000; stenographer, \$1,800; 24 clerks of class 4; 24 clerks of class 3; 34 clerks of class 2; 24 clerks of class 1; 22 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 30 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 messengers; 14 assistant messengers, and 13 laborers; in all, \$205,740.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the "Office of Life-Saving Service," on page 50, line 7, to increase the number of clerks of "class 4" from 3 to 4; and in line 12, to increase the total appropriation for the Office of Life-Saving Service from \$40,980 to \$42,780.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 5, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics from \$3,000 to \$3,500; and in line 14, to increase the

total appropriation for the Bureau of Statistics from \$49,050 to \$49,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 18, to increase the appropriation "for payment of the services of experts, and for other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States," from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the "Office of the Director of the Mint," on page 53, line 4, to increase appropriation for the salary of "one assistant in laboratory" from \$1,000 to \$1,200; and in line 5, to increase the total appropriation for the Office of the Director of the Mint from \$29,360 to \$29,560.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Collecting internal revenue," on page 59, line 10, to insert:

Provided, That the compensation of the chief of the internal-revenue agents shall not exceed \$10 per day, and of the other agents not exceeding \$7 per day each; and for per diem in lieu of subsistence, when absent on duty from their legal residence, said agents shall receive, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding \$3 per day.

In line 22, after the word "appointed," to insert "the same as if assigned to regular duty;" and on page 60, line 1, after the word "appointed," to insert:

And the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue transferring gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, or storekeepers to special work shall be accepted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department as full authority for proper expenses incurred by said gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, or storekeepers while so assigned.

So as to make the clause read:

For salaries and expenses of agents, fees and expenses of gaugers, salaries and expenses of storekeepers and storekeeper-gaugers, and miscellaneous expenses, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the chief of the internal-revenue agents shall not exceed \$10 per day and of the other agents not exceeding \$7 per day each; and for per diem in lieu of subsistence, when absent on duty from their legal residence, said agents shall receive, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding \$3 per day: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to detail gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers, appointed in one district, for special or regular duty in other districts, and the accounts of gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers so detailed shall be adjusted and paid in the district where they are appointed the same as if assigned to regular duty, without regard to the number of districts in which they may have been employed in any one month, the same as if all their services had been performed and expenses incurred in the district in which appointed, and the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue transferring gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, or storekeepers to special work shall be accepted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department as full authority for proper expenses incurred by said gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, or storekeepers, while so assigned.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Independent Treasury," on page 65, line 14, before the word "assistant," to strike out "two," and insert "three;" in line 16, after the word "each," to strike out "assistant bookkeeper, \$1,000;" in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven hundred and twenty," and insert "nine hundred;" and in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty," and insert "twenty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at St. Louis: For assistant treasurer, \$4,500; cashier and chief clerk, \$2,500; first teller, \$2,000; second teller, \$1,800; third teller, \$1,600; fourth teller, \$1,200; bookkeeper, \$1,500; 3 assistant bookkeepers, and coin teller, at \$1,200 each; two clerks, at \$1,200 each; assistant coin teller, stenographer and typewriter, and messenger, at \$1,000 each; 2 day watchmen, and coin counters, at \$900 each; night watchman, \$720; and janitor, \$600; in all, \$28,420.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 13, before the word "hundred," to strike out "five" and insert "eight;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert:

One clerk, \$1,600; 1 clerk, \$1,500; 1 clerk, \$1,400.

And in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand two hundred" and insert "ten thousand;" so as to make the clause read:

Assay office at Seattle, Wash.: For assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$1,800; 1 clerk, \$1,600; 1 clerk, \$1,500; 1 clerk, \$1,400; 1 clerk, \$1,200; in all, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government in the Territories," on page 72, line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in the same line, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 23, after the word "attorney," to insert "\$4,000;" on page 73, line 4, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-one thousand" and insert "thirty-four thousand five hundred;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert:

Provided, That the said commissioners shall report to the Attorney-General on or before November, 1900, the amount of all fees earned for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1901.

So as to make the clause read:

Territory of Alaska: For governor, \$4,000; judge, \$4,000; attorney, \$4,000; marshal and clerk, at \$2,500 each; 10 commissioners, one of whom shall reside

at Kadiak, and one of whom shall reside in Forty Mile mining district, in the district of Alaska, at \$1,000 each; 10 deputy marshals, at \$750 each; in all, \$34,500. *Provided*, That the said commissioners shall report to the Attorney-General on or before November, 1900, the amount of all fees earned for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1901.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 73, line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand six hundred" and insert "three thousand;" and in line 17, before the word "hundred," to strike out "sixteen thousand nine" and insert "seventeen thousand three;" so as to make the clause read:

Territory of Arizona: For governor, \$3,000; chief justice and 3 associate judges, at \$3,000 each; secretary, \$1,800; interpreter and translator in the executive office, \$500; in all, \$17,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, after line 2, to insert:

For moving furniture, records of Territory of Arizona, fitting up offices, new capitol building, and necessary expenses of such moving, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 7, to increase the appropriation for the salary of governor of the Territory of New Mexico from \$2,600 to \$3,000; and in line 11, before the word "hundred," to increase the total appropriation for the Territory of New Mexico, from \$19,900 to \$20,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 23, to increase the appropriation for the salary of governor of the Territory of Oklahoma, from \$2,600 to \$3,000; and on page 75, line 2, to increase the total appropriation for the Territory of Oklahoma from \$19,400 to \$19,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "War Department, Office of the Secretary," on page 76, line 5, to increase the number of chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each, from 3 to 4; in line 9, to reduce the number of clerks of class 4 from 5 to 4; and in line 17, to increase the total appropriation for "Office of the Secretary" from \$103,950 to \$104,150.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 78, line 20, after the word "For," to insert "chief clerk, \$2,000;" in line 21, before the word "of," to strike out "2 clerks" and insert "1 clerk;" and in line 22, before the word "hundred," to strike out "three" and insert "five," so as to make the clause read:

Signal Office: For chief clerk, \$2,000; 1 clerk of class 4; 1 clerk of class 1; 1 messenger; 1 laborer; in all, \$6,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for the "Office of the Quartermaster-General," on page 79, line 10, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the assistant draftsman from \$1,200 to \$1,400; and in line 13 to increase the total appropriation for Office of the Quartermaster-General from \$153,340 to \$153,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Public Buildings and Grounds," on page 84, line 10, after the word expenses," to insert:

Including purchase of professional and scientific books and periodicals, books of reference, blank books, photographs, and maps.

So as to make the clause read:

For contingent and incidental expenses, including purchase of professional and scientific books and periodicals, books of reference, blank books, photographs, and maps, \$700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, after line 13, to strike out:

Of the foregoing amounts appropriated under "Public buildings and grounds," the sum of \$27,130 shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "State, War, and Navy Department building," on page 85, line 7, after the word "items," to insert "including city directories;" so as to make the clause read:

For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous items, including city directories, \$38,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Navy Department," on page 85, line 13, after the word "one," to strike out "1 clerk, \$1,000" and insert "2 clerks, at \$1,000 each;" and in line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty-six" and insert "forty-seven;" so as to make the clause read:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary: For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, \$8,000; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; clerk to the Secretary, \$2,250; disbursing clerk, \$2,250; 4 clerks of class 4; 1 clerk of class 3; stenographer, \$1,800; 1 clerk of class 2; 4 clerks of class 1; 2 clerks, at \$1,000 each; telegraph operator, \$1,000; carpenter, \$900; 2 messengers; 4 assistant messengers; 4 laborers; in all, \$47,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 2, after the word "For," to insert:

A solicitor, to be an assistant to the Judge-Advocate of the Navy, and to perform the duties of that officer in case of his death, resignation, absence, or sickness, \$2,500.

And in line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twelve thousand three" and insert "fourteen thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Judge-Advocate-General, United States Navy: For a solicitor, to be an assistant to the Judge-Advocate of the Navy, and to perform the duties of that officer in case of his death, resignation, absence, or sickness, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; 2 clerks of class 4; 1 clerk of class 3; 1 clerk of class 2; 1 clerk of class 1; 1 clerk, \$1,000; 1 clerk, \$900; and 1 laborer; in all, \$14,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 25, after the word "dollars," to insert "1 clerk of class 4;" in the same line, before the word "of," to strike out "1 clerk" and insert "2 clerks;" and on page 88, line 4, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eight thousand eight" and insert "twelve thousand two;" so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Equipment: For chief clerk, \$2,000; 1 clerk of class 4; 2 clerks of class 2; 1 clerk of class 2; one clerk of class 1; 1 copyist; 1 assistant messenger; 1 messenger boy, \$300, and one laborer; in all, \$12,240.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 9, after the word "For," to insert "hydrographic engineer;" in line 10, after the word "computers," to insert "lithographers;" in line 11, after the word "archives," to insert "compiler;" in the same line, after the word "apprentices," to insert "helpers;" in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-three thousand five hundred and forty" and insert "ninety-five thousand four hundred and eighteen;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to strike out:

And no other fund appropriated shall be used in payment for such or similar services in the Hydrographic Office;

So as to make the clause read:

For hydrographic engineer, draftsmen, engravers, assistants, nautical experts, computers, lithographers, custodian of archives, compiler, copyists, copperplate printers, apprentices, helpers, and laborers in the Hydrographic Office, \$95,418.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, to reduce the appropriation "For purchase of copper plates, steel plates, chart paper, packing boxes, chart portfolios," etc., in the Hydrographic Office from \$12,000 to \$7,000; and in line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert:

Provided, That Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress shall each be entitled to not more than ten charts published by the Hydrographic Office for each regular session of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 13, to increase the appropriation "For rent of building and rooms, repairs and heating of the same," etc., in the Hydrographic Office, from \$1,500 to \$2,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 23, after the word "establish," to insert "and for the establishment of branch offices at Galveston, and Manila, Philippine Islands;" and in line 25, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "thirty-five;" so as to make the clause read:

Contingent expenses of branch offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland (Oreg.), Portland (Me.), Chicago, Cleveland, Port Townsend, Buffalo, Duluth, and Sault Ste. Marie, including furniture, fuel, lights, rent and care of offices, carfare and ferriage in visiting merchant vessels, freight and express charges, telegrams, and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for the Pilot Chart, and for other purposes for which the offices were established, and for the establishment of branch offices at Galveston, and Manila, Philippine Islands, \$35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 13, to reduce the appropriation "For a monthly Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean," etc., from \$3,760 to \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 13, to strike out:

No expenditure shall be incurred or authorized for personal services or otherwise under the Hydrographic Office during the fiscal year 1901 except as herein authorized by appropriations under the Navy Department or under appropriations that may be made for printing and binding.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 9, to increase the appropriation "For miscellaneous computations in the Naval Observatory" from \$3,200 to \$5,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 98, line 2, before the word "copyists," to strike out "fifty-eight" and insert "fifty-nine;" in line 6, after the word "dollars," to insert:

Librarian for the law library of the General Land Office, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to his special fitness for such work, \$1,000.

And in line 11, before the word "hundred," to strike out "ninety-seven thousand seven" and insert "ninety-nine thousand six;" so as to make the clause read:

General Land Office: For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; Assistant Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,250; 2 law clerks, at \$2,200 each; 3 inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices, at \$2,000 each; recorder, \$2,000; 11 chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; 2 law examiners, at \$2,000 each; 10 principal examiners of land claims and contests, at \$2,000 each; 30 clerks of class 4; 56 clerks of class 3; 59 clerks of class 2; 61 clerks of class 1; 53 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 59 copyists; 2 messengers; 8 assistant messengers; 21 laborers; and 1 packer, \$720; 1 depository acting for the Commissioner as receiver of public moneys and also as confidential secretary, \$2,000; librarian for the law library of the General Land Office, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to his special fitness for such work, \$1,000; in all, \$499,670.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 98, line 25, to increase the appropriation for law books for the law library of the General Land Office from \$200 to \$450.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 100, line 1, before the word "clerks" to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" in the same line, before the word "clerks," to strike out "fourteen" and insert "twelve;" in line 8, after the word "each," to insert "clerk, \$900;" in line 11, after the word "messengers," to strike out "2 laborers" and insert "laborer," and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-two thousand three hundred and eighty" and insert "thirty-three thousand and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

Indian Office: For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$4,000; Assistant Commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, \$3,000; financial clerk, \$2,000; chief of division, \$2,000; principal bookkeeper, \$1,800; 7 clerks of class 4; 12 clerks of class 3; draftsman, \$1,600; stenographer, \$1,600; stenographer, \$1,400; 10 clerks of class 2; 25 clerks of class 1; 14 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 1 stenographer, and 1 clerk, to superintendent of Indian schools, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; 17 copyists; architect, \$1,500; draftsman, \$1,500; 1 messenger; 2 assistant messengers; laborer; female messenger, \$840; messenger boy, \$360; and two charwomen; in all, \$133,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 103, line 7, to increase the salary of the chief clerk of the Patent Office from \$2,250 to \$2,500; in line 8, to increase the salary of two law clerks from \$2,000 each to \$2,500 each; on page 104, line 8, to increase the number of copyists from 88 to 96; in line 9, to reduce the number of copyists at \$720 each from 51 to 41; in line 13, to increase the number of messenger boys at \$360 each from 29 to 34; and in line 16, to increase the total appropriation from \$770,350 to \$773,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, after line 20, to insert: For purchase of law books, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "specialist in Spanish-American educational systems, \$1,400;" in line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifty thousand two" and insert "fifty-one thousand eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Education: For Commissioner of Education, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$1,800; statistician, \$1,800; translator, \$1,600; collector and compiler of statistics, \$2,400; specialist in foreign educational systems, \$1,800; specialist in education as a preventive of pauperism and crime, \$2,000; specialist in Spanish-American educational systems, \$1,400; 2 clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 4 clerks of class 2; 7 clerks of class 1; 2 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 7 copyists; 2 copyists, at \$800 each; copyist, \$720; skilled laborer, \$840; 1 assistant messenger; 2 laborers; 2 laborers, at \$480 each; laborer, \$400; and 1 laborer, \$360; in all, \$51,820.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 22, after the word "dollars," to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That the office of Commissioner of Railroads shall terminate on the 30th day of June, 1901.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, after line 24, to strike out:

For examination of books and accounts of certain subsidized railroad companies, and inspecting roads, shops, machinery, and equipments thereof, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, line 4, after the word "dollars," to insert:

Chief clerk and assistant, \$2,250, and said officer hereafter in case of the absence or disability of the Architect shall have full power and authority to do and perform all the acts which the Architect might himself do, and in case of a vacancy shall perform the duties of the Architect until the vacancy shall be filled according to law.

In line 11, before the word "draftsman," to strike out "1 clerk of class 4;" and in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four" and insert "fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol: For Architect, \$4,500; chief clerk and assistant, \$2,250, and said officer hereafter in case of the absence or disability

of the Architect shall have full power and authority to do and perform all the acts which the Architect might himself do, and in case of a vacancy shall perform the duties of the Architect until the vacancy shall be filled according to law; draftsman, \$1,800; compensation to disbursing clerk, \$1,000; one assistant messenger; person in charge of the heating of the Supreme Court and central portion of the Capitol, \$864; laborer in charge of water-closets in central portion of the Capitol, \$660; three laborers for cleaning Rotunda, corridors, and Dome, at \$660 each; two laborers in charge of public closets of the House of Representatives and in the terrace, at \$720 each; in all, \$15,214.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 109, line 23, to increase the appropriation for stationery for the Department of the Interior from \$52,500 to \$59,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, line 14, to increase the appropriation for postage stamps for the Department of the Interior and its bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, from \$3,000 to \$3,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, line 16, to increase the salary of the surveyor-general of Alaska from \$2,000 to \$3,000; and in line 18 to increase the total appropriation for the office of the surveyor-general of Alaska from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 116, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "one hundred;" in line 14, before the word "chief," to strike out "1 clerk of class 4;" in line 15, after the word "division," to insert "\$2,000;" in line 16, before the word "clerks," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-one;" and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty-six thousand two hundred and eighty" and insert "sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty;" so as to make the clause read:

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General: For First Assistant Postmaster-General, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,100; Superintendent of the Money-Order System, \$3,000; chief clerk Money-Order System, \$2,000; superintendent of free delivery, \$3,000; 4 assistant superintendents of free delivery, at \$2,000 each; Superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office, \$2,500; 1 clerk of class 4, who shall be chief clerk of the Dead-Letter Office; superintendent of salaries and allowances, \$3,000; assistant superintendent of salaries and allowances, \$2,000; superintendent of post-office supplies, \$2,250; assistant superintendent of the division of post-office supplies, \$1,800; chief of the correspondence division, \$2,000; 10 clerks of class 4; 18 clerks of class 3; 21 clerks of class 2; 42 clerks of class 1; 45 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 37 clerks, at \$800 each; 8 assistant messengers; 25 laborers; 2 pages, at \$360 each; and 5 female laborers, at \$480 each; in all, \$267,730.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 117, line 10, before the word "dollars," to insert "one hundred;" in line 11, after the word "dollars," to insert "chief of contract division, \$2,000; chief of mail equipment division, \$2,000;" in line 16, before the word "clerks," to strike out "eleven" and insert "nine;" in line 19, before the word "clerks," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "sixteen;" and in line 23, before the word "hundred," to strike out "sixty-eight thousand nine" and insert "seventy thousand four;" so as to make the clause read:

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General: For Second Assistant Postmaster-General, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,100; chief of division of inspection, \$2,000; chief of contract division, \$2,000; chief of mail equipment division, \$2,000; superintendent of railway adjustment division, \$2,000; superintendent of foreign mails, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; 9 clerks of class 4; 36 clerks of class 3; 19 clerks of class 2; stenographer, \$1,600; 19 clerks of class 1; 16 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 6 clerks, at \$800 each; messenger in charge of mails, \$900; 4 assistant messengers; and 2 laborers; in all, \$170,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 118, line 1, before the word "dollars," to insert "one hundred;" in line 5, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "chief of classification division, \$2,000;" in line 8, before the word "assistant," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety" and insert "forty-three thousand nine hundred and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General: For Third Assistant Postmaster-General, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,100; chief of division of postage stamps, \$2,250; chief of finance division, who shall give bond in such amount as the Postmaster-General may determine for the faithful discharge of his duties, \$2,250; chief of classification division, \$2,000; superintendent of registry system, \$2,500; 4 assistant superintendents of registry system, at \$2,000 each; 4 clerks of class 4; 18 clerks of class 3; 22 clerks of class 2; 26 clerks of class 1; 10 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 6 clerks, at \$800 each; 3 assistant messengers; 8 laborers; in all, \$143,940.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 118, line 21, to increase the appropriation for per diem allowance for assistant superintendents of registry system, when actually traveling on business of the Post-Office Department, etc., from \$4,380 to \$5,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, page 118, line 24, to increase the salary of the chief clerk from \$2,000 to \$2,100, and on page 119, line 10, to increase the total appropriation for the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General from \$109,460 to \$109,560.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 121, line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eleven thousand," and insert "fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-five," and in line 20, after the word "sum," to insert "not exceeding \$3,985 may be expended for telephone service, and;" so as to make the clause read:

For miscellaneous items, including \$1,500 for the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, \$14,985, of which sum not exceeding \$3,985 may be expended for telephone service, and not exceeding \$500 may be expended for law books, books of reference, railway guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct the business of the Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 122, line 6, to increase the appropriation for the publication of copies of the Official Postal Guide, including not exceeding 1,500 copies for the use of the Executive Departments, from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 122, line 25, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" page 123, line 12, after the word "each," to insert "law clerk, \$2,500;" and on page 124, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "seventy-eight;" so as to make the clause read:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Office of the Attorney-General: For compensation of the Attorney-General, \$8,000; Solicitor-General, \$7,000; 4 Assistant Attorneys-General, at \$5,000 each; Assistant Attorney-General at the Post-Office Department, \$4,500; solicitor of internal revenue, \$4,500; solicitor for the Department of State, \$4,500; 2 assistant attorneys, at \$3,000 each; 4 assistant attorneys, at \$2,500 each; assistant attorney, \$2,000; assistant attorney, in charge of dockets, \$2,500; law clerk and examiner of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and ex officio superintendent of the building, \$2,500; private secretary to the Attorney-General, \$2,250; stenographer to the Solicitor-General, \$1,600; 3 stenographic clerks, at \$1,600 each; law clerk, \$2,500; 2 law clerks, at \$2,000 each; 7 clerks of class 4; chief of division of accounts, \$3,500; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,400; additional for disbursing clerk, \$500; 7 clerks of class 3; 9 clerks of class 2; 16 clerks of class 1; telegraph operator and stenographer, \$1,200; 9 copyists; 1 messenger; 8 assistant messengers; 4 laborers; 3 watchmen; engineer, \$1,200; 2 conductors of the elevator, at \$720 each; 8 charwomen; superintendent of building, \$250; and 3 firemen; in all, \$178,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of Labor," on page 126, line 3, to increase the total appropriation for per diem in lieu of subsistence of special agents and employees while traveling on duty away from home and outside of the District of Columbia, at a rate not to exceed \$3 per day, etc., from \$58,000 to \$60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 126, line 6, to increase the appropriation for books, periodicals, and newspapers for the library of the Department of Labor from \$500 to \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 127, after line 21, to insert:

Court of Private Land Claims: For chief justice and four associate justices, at \$5,000 each;
For clerk, \$2,000;
For stenographer, \$1,500;
For attorney, \$3,500;
For interpreter and translator, \$1,500; in all, \$33,500.
For deputy clerks, as authorized by law, so much therefor as may be necessary.

That section 19 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891, as amended in legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1898, approved February 19, 1897, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. That the powers and functions of the court established by this act shall cease and determine on the 30th day of June, 1902, and all papers, files, and records in the possession of the said court belonging to any other public office of the United States shall be returned to such office, and all other papers, files, and records in the possession of or appertaining to said court shall be returned to and filed in the Department of the Interior."

To enable the Attorney-General to employ such assistant attorneys, agents, stenographers, and experts to aid the United States attorney for said court as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Court of Private Land Claims during the fiscal year 1901, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 130, line 7, to increase the salary of commissioner in Yellowstone National Park from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 130, line 19, after the word "dollars," to insert "1 clerk, at \$1,600, 1 clerk, at \$1,400;" in line 21, before the word "clerks," to strike out "five" and insert "three;" in line 25, after the word "dollars," to strike out "2 laborers" and insert "1 assistant messenger; 1 laborer;" and on page 131, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty" and insert "forty-four thousand five hundred and forty;" so as to make the clause read:

Court of Claims: For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, at \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,000; bailiff, \$1,500; 1 clerk, at \$1,600; 1 clerk, at \$1,400; 3 clerks, at \$1,200 each; 1 messenger; 1 stenographer, \$1,200; 3 firemen; 3 watchmen; 1 elevator conductor, \$720; 1 assistant messenger; 1 laborer; and 2 charwomen; in all, \$44,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 131, after line 3, to insert:
To defray the cost of the employment of auditors in the Court of Claims, to be disbursed under the direction of the court, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 132, line 18, after the word "service," to strike out:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section the head of each of the Executive Departments of the Government is hereby directed to certify, from time to time, to the Civil Service Commission the names of all persons employed in his Department, or any of the branches of the public service subordinate thereto, permanently incapacitated from any cause from performing the public service in which he is engaged, and upon receipt of said certification the Civil Service Commission shall strike the names of said persons from the classified service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. The Committee on Appropriations have some additional amendments, which I desire to move, that have not been included in the bill as printed. On page 36, line 21, I move to strike out the word "three" and insert "four;" so as to read "4 clerks of class 4."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask that when the different amendments which are offered are adopted the clerks be authorized to change the totals.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that will be done in all cases.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 75, line 18, in the provision in respect of Oklahoma Territory, after the word "location," I move to insert:

Provided, further, That said legislative assembly shall not make any appropriation or enter into any contract for a permanent capitol building.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 78, after the word "dollars," in line 3, I move to insert "2 chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each."

Mr. COCKRELL. Where does that come in?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On page 78.

Mr. CULLOM. After the word "dollars," in line 3, page 78. It has reference to the Adjutant-General's Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire in the same line to strike out "twelve" and insert "ten;" so as to read "10 clerks of class 4." That will reduce the number of clerks. The total may be changed by the clerks.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 87, line 14, after the word "copyists," I move to insert "20 copyists, at \$840 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 87, line 15, I move to strike out "1 assistant messenger" and insert in lieu thereof the words "3 messengers."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. In line 16, page 87, I move to strike out "two" and insert "three," and to change the total in lines 16 and 17.

Mr. PETTIGREW. What page is that?

Mr. CULLOM. Page 87.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is proposed to strike out "2 laborers" and insert "3 laborers?"

Mr. CULLOM. Yes; that is all.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not see the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], who is a member of the committee, present, and in his absence I will move the amendment myself. On page 88, line 1, after the word "three," I move to insert:

One electrical expert and draftsman, \$1,600.

Mr. COCKRELL. Where is that to come in?

Mr. CULLOM. Page 88.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Page 88, line 1, after the word "three."

Mr. CULLOM. I move to insert "1 electrical expert and draftsman, \$1,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 88, lines 4 and 5, the total should be changed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The total will be changed.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 93, line 21, after the word "dollars" where it first occurs, I move to insert "2 copyists, at \$840 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. In line 23, on the same page, the total should be changed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The total will be corrected.

Mr. CULLOM. On page 96, line 9, I move to strike out "fourteen" and insert "twenty;" and after the word "watchmen" to insert "1 conductor of elevator, at \$760;" so as to read "20 watchmen; 1 conductor of elevator, at \$760."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator please restate the amendment?

Mr. CULLOM. Page 96, line 9, strike out "fourteen" and insert "twenty;" so as to read "20 watchmen."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first "fourteen" or the last "fourteen?"

Mr. CULLOM. The first "fourteen."

Mr. COCKRELL. Before the word "watchmen?"

Mr. CULLOM. Yes; the first "fourteen." Then after "watchmen" I move to insert "1 conductor of elevator, at \$760."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I now yield to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMillan].

Mr. McMILLAN. On page 6, line 20, I move to strike out "forty-one" and insert "forty-nine;" so as to read: "49 laborers."

Mr. CULLOM. I agree to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. The total will have to be changed.

Mr. CULLOM. The clerks are correcting the totals.

Mr. COCKRELL. In line 21, after the word "each" and before the semicolon, I move to insert "which shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no further amendments to offer.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer an amendment to come in on page 7, line 12. I move to strike out "six" where it occurs in that line and to insert "eight." I want to take a moment to state my reason for offering the amendment.

The purpose of the amendment is to increase the salary of the first assistant in the document room from \$1,600 to \$1,800. George H. Boyd is the man who is employed as first assistant, and he has been there for many years. He is very useful to the Senate. His labors are very important. Mr. Boyd does more work for the Senate than almost any man connected with the body as an employee except Mr. Amzi Smith. He does it in splendid style, and has been doing it since he was almost a child, and his compensation is not adequate.

Mr. CULLOM. I make no point of order against the amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. All right. I merely wanted to say that much about it.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Shall the amendments be concurred in in gross?

The amendments were concurred in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment in the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 46, line 12, I move to strike out the word "two" and insert the word "four;" so as to read "\$1,400."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 46, line 12, strike out the word "two" and insert "four;" so as to read "\$1,400."

Mr. CULLOM. We gave that clerk \$1,200.

Mr. DAVIS. But it is not as much as was estimated for and recommended by the Department, which was \$1,400. I introduced an amendment announcing my intention to make this proposition. I have sent for the printed amendment; it is not here, but that is the substance of it. I wish the Senator would accept it. It applies to just one man.

Mr. CULLOM. We have increased his salary \$200.

Mr. DAVIS. But it was not increased to the amount which was estimated for by the Department.

Mr. CULLOM. Of course, and there are a thousand cases in the bill where more was estimated for than they get.

Mr. DAVIS. This is just one case. I have a special communication from Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, the Treasurer of the United States, which I ask may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly hear Mr. Frank M. Barnes for a few moments? He is the compositor and pressman in this office mentioned in my letter, Document 123, House of Representatives. Your amendment of February 24 covers his case exactly. The committee's change does him much less than justice. His services are worth more rather than less than those of the pressmen who are to be raised to \$1,400. I trust your amendment will prevail in its entirety.

Yours, very truly,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, United States Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will not ask for that increase. We have increased this man's salary \$200, which is as much as we did for anybody who is a clerk in one of the Departments. Every other clerk will think he is wronged if we do this.

Mr. DAVIS. But I understand that the committee have increased another class of men in this particular division of the Department to \$1,400. They have increased Mr. Barnes to but \$1,200, and Mr. Roberts, the Treasurer, says that Mr. Barnes is entitled to the same compensation that those men are to receive.

Mr. CULLOM. We have not increased the pay of any clerk more than \$200. Some of the \$1,800 clerks have gone to \$2,000,

and become chiefs of divisions. Some of the \$1,600 clerks have gone to \$1,800; some have gone from \$1,400 to \$1,600, and some from \$1,200 to \$1,400. We have increased the pay of this man from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and I hope the Senator will not press the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS. I feel like taking the sense of the Senate on the question.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not want to raise a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS. Can a point of order be raised when I offered an amendment to this effect which was referred to the committee?

Mr. CULLOM. I do not know that it can. I presume that it is not subject to a point of order.

Mr. DAVIS. I should like to have a vote on the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I only desire to add a word to what was said by the Senator from Illinois. There are three of these people in the Treasurer's office. Two of them are receiving \$1,200 now, and this gentleman is receiving \$1,000. We increased them all \$200 each.

Whatever the United States Treasurer may say, these people have never had the same compensation, and we have increased them exactly in the same proportion. Now, if we increase this salary to \$1,400 the others will come back next year and say they ought to receive \$1,600. We have preserved precisely the same ratio as that which has uniformly prevailed in the Department as respects these people.

Mr. DAVIS. The point in my mind is that Mr. Roberts, the Treasurer, says this man's services are worth \$1,400, and he ought to receive that compensation.

Mr. CULLOM. We let them go up by degrees. I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PETTIGREW. In line 10, page 5, after the words "inter-oceanic canals," I move to insert "transportation and sale of meat products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 746) to authorize C. R. Dobbins to accept a gold watch awarded to him by the government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of his humane and gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner *Ashton*, at Weymouth, Nova Scotia;

A bill (S. 1740) to authorize C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce to accept silver watches awarded to them by the government of the Dominion of Canada in recognition of their services in rescuing British sailors;

A bill (S. 114) to constitute South Manchester, Conn., a port of entry; and

A bill (S. 3138) to provide for necessary repairs to the steamer *Thetis* for service as a revenue cutter.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6627) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. BARNEY, Mr. MCCLEARY, and Mr. BELL managers at the conference on the part of the House.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (H. R. 445) for the relief of Clare M. Ashby, widow of W. W. Ashby, late United States consul at Colon;

A bill (H. R. 1454) for the relief of William L. Orr;

A bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of J. A. Ware; and

A bill (H. R. 5969) for the relief of the devisees and legal representatives of D. L. Huskey, deceased.

The bill (H. R. 2757) to authorize the purchase of certain lands in the district of Alaska was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill (H. R. 2322) for the relief of Joshua Bishop was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL. That bill, I think, went to the Committee on Naval Affairs before.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill relates to a lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy. The Chair is inclined to think it ought to go to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. In the last Congress it was reported favorably

by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. McENERY]. I think he was then a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, as he is now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

FORT HAYS MILITARY RESERVATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 68) granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation, in said State, for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas Agricultural College and of the Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park.

The amendments were, in line 7, page 1, to strike out "a western branch" and insert "an experiment station;" in line 1, page 2, to strike out "western branches" and insert "an experiment station;" in line 2, page 2, after "and" insert "a western branch of;" in line 5, page 2, after "States" to insert "Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any tract or tracts within the limits of said reservation to which a valid claim has attached, by settlement or otherwise, under any of the public-land laws of the United States."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation, in said State, for the purpose of establishing an experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural College, and a western branch of the Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park."

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments made to the bill by the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 16th instant approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 75) to print 31,000 copies of the eulogies on Garret A. Hobart, late Vice-President of the United States.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6627) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for other purposes, and asking a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BAKER. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to the request of the House of Representatives for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. SHOUP, Mr. QUARLES, and Mr. TALIAFERRO were appointed.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, unless the Senator from Ohio wishes to proceed with that bill this afternoon, I should like to have the pending order temporarily laid aside without losing its precedence, so that the Senate may proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2799) to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898.

Mr. FORAKER. That is a matter which will take only a short time.

Mr. DAVIS. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. FORAKER. It is a bill—

Mr. DAVIS. It is a bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to create a commission to adjudicate upon the claims which we have assumed under the treaty of Paris.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. FORAKER. I understood that there were one or two Senators who wished to speak to-day upon the Puerto Rican bill. I interrupted the Senator only to inquire whether the bill he desires to call up is likely to take much time.

Mr. DAVIS. I should think not. Still, I do not know. Of course if any Senator has given notice of his intention to speak, I shall withdraw my suggestion.

Mr. FORAKER. Very well; under the circumstances I will yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill which will be read in full to the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 2799) to carry into effect the

stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. DAVIS. I offer an amendment to come in on line 17, page 3, section 5; which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the words "United States," in line 17, on page 3, section 5, it is proposed to insert "including the sum of \$3 per day, which the courts of the United States are now authorized by section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896, to allow to commissioners."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS. I offer an additional amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 6, section 13, line 23, it is proposed to strike out:

That the claimant or the United States shall have the same rights of appeal from any final award of the commission exceeding the sum of \$5,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That either the claimant or the United States may appeal from any final decision of the commission allowing or rejecting any claim where the amount in controversy is more than \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS. I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 6, in section 11, line 15, before the word "damage," it is proposed to strike out "immediate" and insert "direct;" so as to read:

That the award in favor of any claimant shall be only for the amount of the actual and direct damage which said claimant shall prove that he has sustained.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS. There has been considerable criticism, and several suggestions have been made in regard to this bill, that the allowance of two appeals, one to the court of appeals and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States, was unnecessary and too onerous. I shall not present amendments myself to meet those objections, although several of them have been suggested to me; but I deem it fair to advise the Senate that a great deal of criticism has been made upon the bill in that respect. My own personal opinion is that one appeal to a court of appeals would be sufficient; but I do not myself feel warranted, under the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to make a motion for that change in the bill.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota to state to the Senate in some general way what sort of claims are likely to come up under this bill? What are the classes of claims referred to in the treaty of Paris under the seventh article? I will read the whole of the seventh article, as it is only a few lines in length:

ARTICLE VII.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

Of course we are dealing here only with the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Spain. The article goes on to provide:

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

Now, what is the nature of those claims, so far as they have been brought to the attention of the Senator or to the attention of his committee?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, Mr. President, the nature of those claims is various. As disclosed by the record of them in the Department of State—and the record has been accumulating since 1895, when the insurrection broke out—they embrace claims against Spain for the destruction of property represented by United States investments in Cuba, which Spain, under the treaty of 1795 and by the general principles of international law, was obliged to use due diligence to protect.

Mr. HOAR. Are there any claims for the destruction of vessels or the detention of vessels, the breaking up of voyages?

Mr. DAVIS. None that I am aware of, although there may be. Then, there are claims for personal wrongs, cruelties to American citizens. There is notably the claim of Mrs. Ruiz, the wife of Dr. Ruiz, who, it is claimed, was tortured and massacred by the Spanish authorities while in prison. It is exceedingly difficult to specify the character of these claims distributively; but it is enough to say—it must be enough to say, and it is as much as any man can say—that they embrace the entire scope of any claims the United States may have made against Spain if article 7 had not been

entered into for injuries to the property or to the persons of American citizens. The bill has been very carefully drawn in view of the indeterminate nature of these claims. Of course, the commission will have to consider any claim that any one chooses to bring before it by way of petition.

As I said a moment ago, the committee has attempted to draw this bill very carefully, so as to protect the Government in that respect by appeal and by procedure.

Mr. HOAR. I put my question with three ideas in view. One was as to the rather harsh provision for barring claims forever. These claims are all to be forever barred unless presented within six months' time of the first meeting of the commission, and there is no provision for any advertisement of the first meeting of the commission, and there is no time fixed for it by the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. It must be within thirty days.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator says it must be within thirty days, and that partly answers the question; still it seems to me the provision is harsh in the case of persons who are citizens—and a number, it may be, are citizens of the United States on the Pacific coast, or wherever else on the face of the earth the United States may extend, as to which nobody knows as yet—a person may be insane or under guardianship, or they may be ignorant or poor persons. It seems to me that a perpetual bar, especially when the commission itself may be continued from time to time for years and do its work of hearing these claims, is rather harsh.

Then, another suggestion which occurred to me—

Mr. DAVIS. Let me first answer that.

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIS. The Senator has kindly consented that I may answer that observation, which was—

Mr. HOAR. If I may add one sentence before the Senator answers, I wish to say that I have been here, and I suppose the Senator has in part, when we have had the old Alabama claims under consideration; and we have had several other classes of claims where special tribunals have been established for their adjudication. Congress has been beset, behind and before, after the conclusion of the time fixed by those statutes, much more liberal than this, with applications for special legislation to enable persons to bring in their claims after the claims were barred by the statute. That was not the only case with the Alabama claims, but we have had several other classes of claims of the same kind.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, in view of the indeterminate amount of these claims and of the history of preceding commissions, the committee were of opinion that it was best within limits to fix a time in which the commission should perform its work and also a time within that time when claims to be adjudicated should be presented to it. The time fixed for the commission to complete its work is two years, subject to extension by the President in case of necessity.

In regard to the time of filing claims, it was deemed very material and very desirable that within six months from the organization or meeting of the commission everybody should have his claim in, so that adjudication could proceed upon the entire amount of claims; otherwise the thing would drift along under the time given to file claims up to very nearly the expiration of the life of the commission, as intended by the bill, and then at a late day claims would be filed, thereby making necessary the successive and indeterminate continuation of the commission.

The fact is, as I am informed, and I think reliably informed, that substantially all the claims that will be brought for adjudication before this commission are already on file in the State Department. They amount to some eighteen or twenty million dollars as the aggregate of damages claimed. Of course we all know that the bringing in of claims in cases of this kind by no means indicates the true liability of the United States. So we thought, everything being considered, it was best to fix a limit to the commission; and in order to secure that time limitation for its action, we fixed a limitation of the time within which claims should be submitted to it, namely, six months from the date of the organization of the commission.

If there should arise any special case of hardship, insanity, infancy, or anything of that kind, which has prevented, through inadvertence, the claimant getting in within six months, I have no question that as a special matter Congress would treat it very liberally; but I think the advantages are very considerable—in fact, almost decisive—of fixing a time when these claims shall, in the manner provided by this bill, be laid before the commission, so that the adjudication shall proceed; otherwise, when the two years elapse, you will find within a few months or weeks of the time we shall have to extend the life of the commission again.

Mr. HOAR. I would suggest to the Senator whether it would not be more reasonable, and whether, on the whole, it would not come within the principle on which he is acting, if it should be said that the claims shall be forever barred, provided that—the commission will sit for two years at any rate—within six months thereafter good cause shall be shown to the commission why any claimant has not at an earlier period presented his claim, the com-

mission should have a discretion to receive it within a further period of six months?

Mr. DAVIS. I am not at all strenuous about that. I will accept such an amendment.

Mr. HOAR. That would relieve the hardship. I never heard before, in any legislative proceeding whatever, of so short a period of limitation as this, and I will venture to suggest we shall have countless applications to Congress for special relief, unless we insert some provision of this kind.

Mr. DAVIS. I shall not object to an amendment of that character.

Mr. PETTUS. I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question. Has it not oftentimes been decided that as between individuals these very short statutes of limitations were unlawfully passed even when they were enacted by competent authority?

Mr. HOAR. Certainly, I so understand; and especially when we consider that, reversing the case, the United States, as a matter of general policy, does not allow any limitation to its claim against the citizen. I will venture to prepare an amendment to that part of the bill. I move at the close of section 9 to insert:

Provided, That the commission may receive claims presented within six months after the termination of said period if the claimants shall establish to their satisfaction good reasons for not presenting the same earlier.

Mr. DAVIS. That amendment is accepted, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have that amendment read at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reporter will read the amendment.

The Reporter read the amendment submitted by Mr. HOAR.

Mr. DAVIS. That is simply that the six months' limitation stands in general; and in exceptional cases, upon good cause shown, as I understand it, another six months is given.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I want to ask the Senator from Minnesota in regard to section 11, as to the cases of claims for the destruction of property, plantations, sugar establishments, etc. Is it reasonable to make a universal rule that no interest shall be allowed?

Mr. DAVIS. I think, Mr. President, that such a universal rule is reasonable in actions of tort; and this is analogous to such an action. In an action of tort at common law interest is never allowed. The fact is we are perplexed, and have been here session after session, importuned in every conceivable way by claimants for interest upon claims against the Government. As to whatever damage has been suffered, whatever reasonable and immediate damage a claimant can prove himself to have sustained, the court can take into consideration all of the elements of compensation which will go to make him whole. After doing that and giving the court the wide range of discretion always confided to courts and juries in cases of torts or quasi torts, then to allow a computation of interest from a certain date upon a claim of that kind seemed to the committee entirely unreasonable. Hence we were careful, and shall be strenuous in insisting that it shall stand as a feature of this bill, that interest shall not be allowed upon a claim or an award at the very basis of which lies such a widespread discretion as to what shall be or what shall not be permitted as cumulative to the exercise of that discretion.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the Senator from Minnesota allow me to add a word to what he has so justly said?

Mr. DAVIS. Certainly.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The question of interest is not of such great importance with this bill, but everybody who is familiar with Congressional legislation knows that long after every Senator here is dead and forgotten claims will come before this body and acts of Congress be asked for the payment of some claim arising under this bill, and good cause shown why the claim was not filed before this commission. If we once open the door in the original bill for the payment of interest, we shall pay enormously in the years that are to come.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] suggested the impropriety of a statute of limitations. There is none against the Government in fact, but we limit this to two years, when everybody knows that year after year and year after year there will be claims of enormous amounts sought to be pressed through Congress for damages that were suffered from the commencement of the Spanish insurrection until date.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] is mistaken. I made no objection to a statute of limitations. I made objection to an extremely short limitation.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I beg the Senator's pardon. I misunderstood him.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I intended when I raised this question to submit it, as I did, as a question for the consideration of the committee; but I am bound to say that I do not think that the suggestion that somebody hereafter may make a reasonable or an unreasonable claim against the Government is a very good

cause why we should not settle as nearly just a rule as we can settle. In the first place, I do not think these claims will come in; certainly not after the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT] is forgotten, for he never will be forgotten while human history lasts.

These people are entitled to interest against Spain. In all public international torts interest is allowed in all claims presented.

Mr. DAVIS. Was interest awarded against England in the Alabama claims?

Mr. HOAR. Yes; it was undoubtedly taken into account, and there was something left afterwards. More than the amount involved in the actual cases presented was allowed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question?

Mr. HOAR. I will yield if the Senator merely wants to ask a question.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It is only a question.

Mr. HOAR. Is it in relation to the matter that I was going to ask the Senator?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Not at all; but I want to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that this is an act of grace. It is not a matter of legal right, and the question of interest here is upon a different footing from that in a legal claim. Does not the Senator think so?

Mr. HOAR. No; I do not think so. I do not think it is an act of grace; but it is a matter of right. If an American citizen has a good claim against Spain, he is entitled as a matter of right—it is the citizen's right—to have that claim enforced, if necessary, until the Army has used up its last man and the Navy has fired its last gun.

We are for our convenience to get a cession of territory, or whatever motive entered into this transaction. A man who had a claim for an injury done him by Spain twelve months before, who had had his plantation burned, for instance, would, by all fair and just considerations, be entitled to have the interest paid until he got his money. Now the United States comes in and says we will get more territory, or some other equivalent, and we will arrange with Spain that that claim we will give up and pay the citizen ourselves; we will pay half of it, or a part of it, and no more. I do not think that is just; but I do not propose to make a division of the Senate on that question, because I know that there are so many complications and so many various views about allowing interest in such cases that it would probably delay the passage of a very just and humane and proper bill, but I do not give up my opinion about it.

Mr. President, I want to make one other suggestion to the Senator, which I think he will accept, in all probability, after what he has said. I suggest whether it would not be well to confine the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States upon questions of law as made up on the record? The Senator suggested his own individual view that two appeals were unnecessary. There may be some very important questions of public law involved in this matter, in which we might like to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and not that of a local court of appeals.

I would say on page 8, lines 1 and 2:

The court shall hear and determine such appeals only upon the issues of law presented by the record upon the merits.

That might possibly require the direction that the court should record its decision on the questions of law. Whether that be necessary or not, I am not sure, but it seems to me that it would be a fair solution of this difficulty.

Mr. COCKRELL. I intend to move to strike out all of the provisions authorizing an appeal to the Supreme Court. I do not think it ought to be allowed, and I do not think there is any necessity for it.

Mr. DAVIS. Will the Senator suspend that motion for a moment until I can answer the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. The amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], that the appellate court, whether the Supreme Court or the court of appeals, or both, shall consider only questions of law is entirely against the theory of the bill in that respect, which was that those courts should each examine the questions both of law and of fact, as in an admiralty case or as in an equity case. The history of commissions in this country has taught us too well—

Mr. HOAR. I speak only of the second appeal after the appeal—

Mr. DAVIS. To the Supreme Court?

Mr. HOAR. To the Supreme Court, which is substantially given this whole jurisdiction. It considers nothing but questions of law.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, if the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] should prevail, that suggestion would fall. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. COCKRELL. On page 7, section 13, line 9, I move to strike out:

From the final judgment or decree of the said court of appeals either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS. I have no objection to that. So far as the committee is concerned, the amendment is accepted.

Mr. HOAR. That removes the whole trouble.

Mr. DAVIS. That removes the whole trouble.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. In section 13, page 7, I move to strike out all after the word "appeals," in line 19, down to and including the word "States," in line 20; so as to read:

The appeal to the said court of appeals shall, as to each appeal, be taken within sixty days, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. I have no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. In section 13, page 7, I move to strike out all, commencing with line 23, down to and including the word "merits," in line 2, on page 8, as follows:

The return in case of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a certified copy of the entire record of said court of appeals, and the Supreme Court shall hear and determine such appeals upon the issues of fact and law presented by such records upon the merits.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. On page 7, section 13, after line 23, I propose to add:

The decisions and judgments of said court of appeals in all cases appealed to said court shall be final and conclusive.

Mr. DAVIS. That is accepted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. In section 14, page 8, line 16, I move to strike out the words "or by the Supreme Court of the United States;" so as to read:

And in every case of final award by said commission, or final judgment or decree, on appeal, by the said court of appeals, where the same is affirmed, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. That is accepted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. That makes it all right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Massachusetts to offer an amendment?

Mr. HOAR. No; the amendments offered cover what I had in mind.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RAILWAY ON WEST MOUNTAIN, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. BERRY and Mr. WOLCOTT addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 2956) to extend the time for the completion of the incline railway on West Mountain, Hot Springs Reservation. It is a very short bill and will take only a few moments.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I give notice to the Senate that after this bill is passed I shall ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator will allow this bill to be passed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Very well.

Mr. FORAKER. I wish to have the Senate take up the unfinished business for an hour, at any rate, and I had agreed with a Senator who wanted an executive session that we would at 4 o'clock have an executive session. Will not that be soon enough?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I did not know of any such understanding or agreement. I do know that the discussion of the matter which calls for an executive session will take an hour or two, and I had understood that the first available moment was to be taken for it. If the Senator from Ohio, who is upon the Committee on Foreign Relations, is of opinion that the public business requires an open session until 4 o'clock, I shall not press the matter.

Mr. FORAKER. I wished very much to have the bill which is the unfinished business read again for amendments, not to be debated, in order that there might be a reprint of it for the convenience of the Senate. I thought that might be done by 4 o'clock.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the Senator's suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2956) to extend the time for the completion of the incline railway on West Mountain, Hot Springs Reservation, which will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ATLANTA, GA.

Mr. CLAY. I ask the Senator from Ohio to yield to me to call up a bill.

Mr. FORAKER. I do so.

Mr. CLAY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3149) for the erection of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire additional land adjoining the post-office and custom-house building at Atlanta, Ga., and to enlarge said building, at a total cost not to exceed \$500,000.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to be informed by some authority on this class of subjects—a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—whether any public-building bills have passed both Houses, and if not, whether the committee expect that public-building bills will pass both Houses at the present session. I ask this question because I have one bill relating to my own State in which I have very great interest, and about which I wish to be vigilant, if that is the case.

Mr. WARREN. I may say that the information of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is that the House has not passed any one of these bills. The Senate has passed several. The House, I think, is considering the subject of grouping certain classes together.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MILITARY POST AT SHERIDAN, WYO.

Mr. WARREN. With the courtesy of the Senator from Ohio, I desire to call up the bill (S. 1475) to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming, and making appropriation therefor.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, Wyo., at the site heretofore selected by the Major-General Commanding the Army and approved by the Secretary of War, and \$100,000 is proposed to be appropriated for continuing the work of constructing the necessary buildings, quarters, barracks, and stables for the post established under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. BATE. I should like to be informed as to this bill.

Mr. WARREN. It is a bill which has been reported from the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. BATE. That is what I wanted to know.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM LAPOINT.

Mr. ROSS. I ask the Senator from Ohio to yield to me that I may call up a bill.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield.

Mr. ROSS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3148) to correct the military record of William Lapoint.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of William Lapoint, late private in Company C, Third Vermont Volunteers, by removing the charge of "desertion" and substituting "absented himself without proper authority," etc.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9080) appropriating, for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain, and revenues hereafter collected on such importations under existing law; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CANNON, Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts, and Mr. MCRAE managers at the conference on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (H. R. 309) granting a pension to James M. Kercheval;

A bill (H. R. 524) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Davis;

A bill (H. R. 854) granting an increase of pension to John J. McCormick;

A bill (H. R. 2000) for the relief of Thomas Paul;

A bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to George H. Pennington;

A bill (H. R. 2749) granting a pension to Susan Garrison;

A bill (H. R. 3067) granting an increase of pension to Melvina Bottles;

A bill (H. R. 3071) granting an increase of pension to John F. Nelson;

A bill (H. R. 3072) granting an increase of pension to William W. Wharton;

A bill (H. R. 4416) granting an increase of pension to Henry Geeson;

A bill (H. R. 5156) granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Kirby;

A bill (H. R. 5299) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McCune;

A bill (H. R. 5509) granting a pension to Malinda Jones; and

A bill (H. R. 6575) granting a pension to Matilda G. Higbee.

PUERTO RICAN REVENUES.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9080) appropriating, for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain and revenues hereafter to be collected on such importations under existing law, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate accede to the request of the House of Representatives for a conference on the bill and amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. ALLISON, Mr. HALE, and Mr. COCKRELL were appointed.

TIMBER ON PUBLIC MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SIMON. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for the present consideration of the bill 2866, permitting citizens of the United States, bona fide residents of the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, to fell and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, and other domestic purposes, timber growing or being upon the mineral lands of the United States in the States aforesaid.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 8 of the act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, as amended by an act approved March 3, 1891, chapter 559, page 1093, volume 26, United States Statutes at Large, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows: After the word "Nevada," in said amended act, insert the words "California, Oregon, and Washington."

Mr. COCKRELL. I should be greatly obliged if the Senator from Oregon would read the act which it is proposed to amend. This is an amendment of it, and it simply proposes to add certain words. We have not the act before us. I will have it in a moment. I should like to hear the Senator read it.

Mr. SIMON. I will state for the information of the Senator from Missouri that in all the mining States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and in every other mineral State other than California, Oregon, and Washington, which through some inadvertence were admitted when the act was passed, the law authorizes bona fide residents and citizens to fell and remove for building, agricultural, mining, and other domestic purposes timber growing upon mineral lands, and it is sought by this bill simply to give the States of California, Oregon, and Washington the same rights that the other mineral States now have.

There is a general provision in the act referred to giving authority to all mining districts, but the Department have held that that is not broad enough to cover the three States named. This matter was considered very carefully by the Committee on Mines and Mining, of which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. STEWART] is chairman, and there can not be any possible objection to it it seems to me.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish the Senator would turn to the statute.

Mr. SIMON. I have not the statute here.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish the Senator would show where the amendment will come in. It does not say where it is to come in. I want to see how the statute as amended will read.

Mr. SIMON. The only amendment there is to add the names of the three States. The Senator will find a number of States named in the act, and it is proposed to add after those States the States of California, Oregon, and Washington. If the Senator has the statute, he will see it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). The

question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the provisions of section 8 of the act entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1891, concerning prosecutions for cutting timber on public lands, to California, Oregon, and Washington."

JOSEPH BACIGALUPPI.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask the Senator from Ohio to yield to me that I may ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 5139) for the relief of Joseph Bacigaluppi.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the name "Bacigaluppi" to insert "Margaretha Riehl, alias Margaret Riehl, Christiana Dengler, John A. Narges, and Smith Lee, all of the District of Columbia, and of Francesco Perna, of Montgomery County, State of Maryland;" and on page 2, line 2, after the word "remitted," to strike out—and that the title to such real estate be, and the same is hereby, vested in said Joseph Bacigaluppi as fully in every respect as though he had been a citizen of the United States at the time the same was purchased by and conveyed to him—

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That all real estate lying in the District of Columbia heretofore purchased by and conveyed to Joseph Bacigaluppi, Margaretha Riehl, alias Margaret Riehl, Christiana Dengler, John A. Narges, and Smith Lee, all of the District of Columbia, and of Francesco Perna, of Montgomery County, State of Maryland, be, and the same is hereby, relieved and exempted from the operations of an act entitled "An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens, and so forth," approved March 3, 1887; and that all forfeitures incurred by force of said act in respect to such real estate be, and the same are hereby, remitted.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Joseph Bacigaluppi and others."

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AND OTHERS.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 227) for the relief of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and others.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reopen and reexamine the refunding claims of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the City Fire Insurance Company, the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company of the State of New York, the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, the Western National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the Chesapeake Bank of the State of Maryland, and the Eastern Railroad Company of the State of Massachusetts, for taxes erroneously paid by them and now on file in his office, and to examine and allow such amounts as he may find the companies and banks have paid as a duplicate tax upon the same identical income or profits, or taxes in excess of the amount legally due, and to transmit his allowances to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for certification to Congress, in compliance with the second section of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1884.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTATE OF T. C. FINNEY, DECEASED.

Mr. TURLEY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2268) to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of Pamela B. Finney, administratrix of T. C. Finney, deceased.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It recites that the Court of Claims found that T. C. Finney, late of Shelby County, Tenn., was loyal to the United States throughout the civil war and that stores and supplies of the value of \$6,900 were taken from him by and for the use of the Federal Army and never paid for, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$6,900 to Pamela B. Finney, administratrix of T. C. Finney, deceased.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Mr. SHOUP. I ask the Senator from Ohio to yield for the consideration of a short bill. I do not think there will be any discussion whatever upon it.

Mr. FORAKER. If it will not lead to any discussion, I will yield.

Mr. SHOUP. I ask the Senate to consider the bill (S. 2388) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Boise City, Idaho.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to increase to \$300,000 the amount heretofore fixed as a limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, court-house, surveyor-general's offices, district land offices, internal-revenue office, and other Government offices in the city of Boise City, Idaho.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. M. DEFREES.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. If the Senator from Ohio will permit me, I should like to call up a bill.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield to the Senator from Indiana and also to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], but I hope that I shall not be asked to yield further, because time is rapidly passing.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. The bill is a brief one and will not lead to any debate. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1772) for the payment of the claim of M. M. Defrees for the construction of a sewer adjacent to the lands of the United States known as the "Arsenal grounds," in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to appropriate \$4,494.56, in full for the payment of the claim of M. M. Defrees, of Indianapolis, Ind., for the construction of a sewer, known as "Pogues Run interception," on Hanna street, in the city of Indianapolis, adjacent to the lands of the United States known as the "Arsenal," that sum under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Indiana being a lien on said lands.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BURLINGTON, VT.

Mr. PROCTOR. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 3024) for the erection of a new public building at Burlington, Vt., be now taken up for consideration.

The Secretary read the bill, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 6, after the word "post-office," to strike out "custom-house;" so as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, and other Federal offices at Burlington, Vt.

The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and the expense of said building shall not exceed the sum of \$300,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 1, after the word "custom-house," to strike out "Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell the land now owned by the United States and used as aforesaid and purchase a site for the building herein authorized if no additional expense to the Government is thereby incurred" and to insert "unless a site acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury be provided free of cost to the United States;" so as to make the section read:

That said building shall be erected on the site of the public building in said Burlington now used for a post-office and custom-house unless a site acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury be provided free of cost to the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVENUE CUTTER FOR ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Mr. McMILLAN. I ask unanimous consent to call up a bill, Mr. FORAKER. I understand that it will not take much time.

Mr. McMILLAN. No; it will not take much time. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 2683) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for use in St. Marys River, Michigan.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five;" in line 6, after the word "construction," to insert "or purchase;" and in line 7, after the word "of" where it occurs the third time, to insert "a vessel to be used and equipped as;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, or purchase, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a vessel to be used and equipped as a revenue cutter of the third class for service on the St. Marys River, Michigan, for the purpose of protecting the revenue and enforcing the rules of navigation on said river.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS A. YORKE.

Mr. HALE. I ask leave to call up the bill (S. 3441) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke. It is a bill which has passed the Senate three times.

Mr. FORAKER. I yield to the Senator from Maine if there is to be no debate; but I desire after that bill is considered to proceed with the unfinished business.

Mr. HALE. I am much obliged to the Senator. It will take only a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It authorizes the President of the United States to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Louis A. Yorke a paymaster in the Navy as of the date he was wholly retired. But he shall not receive or be entitled to any pay, compensation, or allowance whatever prior to appointment under this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RIDA B. HASKELL.

Mr. FORAKER. Before calling up the unfinished business, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1804) granting an increase of pension to Rida B. Haskell.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "fifty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rida B. Haskell, widow of Joseph T. Haskell, late brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and lieutenant-colonel Seventeenth United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8245) temporarily to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORAKER. The purpose of calling up the unfinished business at this time is to ask that certain proposed amendments may be agreed to, in order that the text of the bill may be corrected and that we may have a reprint of it when we come to consider the amendments which will be controverted. I do not expect at this time to ask consent to any amendments except only those which may be adopted without any dispute. If there is objection to any amendment that I propose, I will ask that it be passed over upon objection being made.

The first amendment that I desire to call attention to is one proposed to section 3, on page 4, line 16. I propose to amend by inserting after the word "citizens" the following:

Of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection.

So that as amended—

Mr. COCKRELL. In what line is the amendment?

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator kindly indicate the page and line?

Mr. FORAKER. Yes, sir. On page 4, line 16.

Mr. COCKRELL. What section?

Mr. FORAKER. Section 3. The proposed amendment is to insert, after the word "citizens"—

Mr. COCKRELL. What bill has the Senator?

Mr. FORAKER. I have bill 8245 with the Senate committee's substitute. This is the provision of the bill that fixes the civil and political status of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. As the bill was reported from the committee it provided that certain inhabitants, who were described, should be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States. The amendment proposed is to insert, after the word "citizens," the words "of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection;" so that the clause would read:

Shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States.

Mr. BACON. I understood the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio to be that he wishes to have only those amendments acted upon that will be consented to.

Mr. FORAKER. That is all. If there is objection, I will pass over this amendment.

Mr. BACON. I do not give my consent to the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let me take that down. After the word "citizens" you propose to insert what words?

Mr. FORAKER. "Of Puerto Rico."

Mr. CLAY. And to strike out the words "of the United States?"

Mr. FORAKER. No, I do not strike out the words "United States." I propose to make the clause read: "Shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States."

Mr. BACON. I understand the Senator does not wish to have an amendment acted on to-day if it is to be debated.

Mr. FORAKER. No, we will not debate the amendments now.

Mr. BACON. Then let this amendment go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment being objected to, it will be passed over for the present.

Mr. FORAKER. That being the case, I now propose to strike out, at the end of line 25, on page 4, the word "in," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "as such." That is the provision of the bill which creates—

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us see how that clause would read if amended.

Mr. FORAKER. I am going to read it as it will stand if amended:

And they, together with such other citizens of the United States as may reside in Puerto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of The People of Puerto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued as such.

That would be the end of the section as I propose to amend it.

Mr. COCKRELL. What do you do on page 5?

Mr. FORAKER. On page 5, I was about to say, I further amend by striking out lines 1, 2, and 3. I do not think there will be any objection to that amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. You propose to strike out the word "in" and then down to the words "United States," in line 3, on page 5, and to insert in lieu thereof what words?

Mr. FORAKER. After the words "be sued" I propose to insert the words "as such."

Mr. MORGAN. You do not strike out "in."

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; I strike out "in."

Mr. COCKRELL. They are not going to sue then, anywhere?

Mr. FORAKER. They will sue in any court with jurisdiction under the clause as we propose to amend it.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Ohio will pardon me, that of itself might not be an objectionable amendment; but if it is, as I think it would necessarily be, taken in connection with the amendment previously suggested by the Senator, then it would be open to objection. In other words, the amendment previously proposed by the Senator, to which I made objection, inserted words which practically struck out all provision making the Puerto Ricans citizens of the United States. It endeavored to interpolate the words "citizens of Puerto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States." It seems to me that the amendment suggested by the Senator would necessarily have some reference to the status as it would be fixed by that amendment, if adopted.

Mr. FORAKER. No. If the Senator will allow me, I can understand how that may have struck the Senator's mind; but the two amendments had no reference to each other at all in the mind of the party proposing them.

If the Senator will look at the three lines proposed to be stricken out by this amendment at the top of page 5, he will see that there is an error in the provision that is there made; and it was to cure that that this proposed amendment is offered. The provision as it now stands in the bill is "to sue and be sued in the courts of the United States in all cases in which such courts have jurisdiction, where one of the parties is a State or Territory of the United States."

I was having in mind when I drafted the bill the constitutional provision as to the right of a State suing in the Supreme Court of the United States; but when I came to look at it, I discovered what I ought to have known without looking, that Territories are

not empowered to sue at all. The provision is only with respect to the Supreme Court. I thought the entire purpose was subserved by simply giving them the power to sue and be sued as a body politic; and then it would be a question of jurisdiction. They can sue in any court that has jurisdiction of the subject-matter.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think the construction made by me is one capable of being taken in the case of that amendment; but I submit to the Senator that if that is the purpose and limit of it, I should have no objection.

Mr. FORAKER. That is the sole purpose. We had no other.

Mr. BACON. And the limit?

Mr. FORAKER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the amendment of the Senator from Ohio will be agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I propose to amend, in line 4, section 4, on page 5, after the word "ordinances," by inserting the words "of Puerto Rico;" and in the same line, after the word "force," by striking out the words "in Puerto Rico."

The only purpose of this amendment is to transpose the words "of Puerto Rico" and to correct the phrase.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the proposed amendment?

Mr. COCKRELL. How would the bill then read?

Mr. FORAKER. It would then read:

That the laws and ordinances of Puerto Rico now in force shall continue in full force and effect.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

Mr. FORAKER. This refers to the laws of Spain which are already in force there. There will not be any laws of our enactment. The words "of Puerto Rico" are simply descriptive of the laws. I have no objection to the words "now in force" being retained.

Mr. BACON. As I understand the Senator's suggestion, that is intended to have reference solely to the laws which were in existence when Puerto Rico was a part of the territory of Spain?

Mr. FORAKER. Solely. The Senator will see by reading the next two or three lines that it could not have any other reference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the amendment may be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, in section 4, line 4, after the word "ordinances," it is proposed to insert the words "of Puerto Rico;" and after the word "force," in the same line, to strike out "in Puerto Rico;" so that if amended it will read:

That the laws and ordinances of Puerto Rico now in force shall continue in full force and effect, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I want to suggest to the Senator whether possibly language might not be inserted there which would make the intention beyond the possibility of question? The use of the word "now" might possibly mislead. I suggest that the Senator use words which will indicate the intention to have reference to the Spanish laws in Puerto Rico which existed prior to the treaty of peace.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me, the title of the laws is "The Laws of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines." That is the technical name of the laws now in force.

Mr. BACON. I only made the suggestion.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator thinks, after looking it over, that the language is not sufficiently clear, I shall have no objection to an amendment to it; only, I think he will find that it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no amendment now pending, the previous amendment having been agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. As a further amendment, I move to strike out the whole of section 5 and to insert in lieu thereof what I send to the desk to be read.

I will state that section 5 provides for the extension of the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, etc. They are already extended, I will say by way of explanation, by another clause of this bill, which extends all laws not locally inapplicable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out section 5, as follows:

SEC. 5. That the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, and merchant seamen are hereby extended to and over Puerto Rico, and the Commissioner of Navigation may make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by the inhabitants of Puerto Rico on the 11th day of April, 1899, and which continued to be so owned up to the date of such nationalization, and the coasting trade between Puerto Rico and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts;

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 5. That the Commissioner of Navigation shall make such regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by the inhabitants of Puerto Rico on the 11th day of April, 1899, and which continued to be so owned

up to the date of such nationalization, and for the admission of the same to all of the benefits of the coasting trade of the United States, and the coasting trade between Puerto Rico and the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts.

Mr. FORAKER. That is, in the United States.

Mr. BACON. "Trade coasting?"

Mr. FORAKER. No; "great coasting districts." The statute on that subject divides the United States into three great coasting districts.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be again read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again read the amendment.

The Secretary again read the amendment of Mr. FORAKER.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator from Alabama suggests that there be added at the end of what I have proposed the words "of the United States." I have no objection to that.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask whether any order has been made by which the amendments of the committee should have the right of way?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will inform the Senator that the bill, being the unfinished business, was taken up in its regular order, and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] stated that he would propose certain amendments to the bill on behalf of the committee; that the amendments which were objected to would go over, and that those which were not objected to would be adopted, so that the bill could be printed as amended.

Mr. ALLEN. Ordinarily, as I understand, it is customary for the Senator in charge of a bill to ask and obtain leave that the committee amendments be first considered. Has such an order as that been made in this case?

Mr. FORAKER. Yes; as to the original text.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent was given, the Chair will inform the Senator from Nebraska, that that course should be pursued.

Mr. ALLEN. I wanted to call the attention of the Senator from Ohio in that connection to section 3. I do not know that it is in order to do so now. That section defines the citizenship of the island of Puerto Rico.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me, that section was passed over a while ago under the objection of some Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well. I think possibly, then, what I desire to say ought to be submitted in connection with that objection.

Mr. FORAKER. That may be.

Mr. ALLEN. I wanted to direct particular attention to this language. Speaking of the people of that island, the bill says:

And they, together with such other citizens of the United States as may reside in Puerto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of The People of Puerto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued, etc.

What is to be the character, if any, of the government of Puerto Rico? What is to be its classification? Is it to be a district, a colony, a Territory, a State, or a mere province or dependency?

Mr. FORAKER. It is not by the language of this bill given any name except the name of Puerto Rico.

Mr. ALLEN. I observe that.

Mr. FORAKER. That is to say, it is not called a district; it is not called a Territory; it is not called any particular kind of a political subdivision.

Mr. ALLEN. I observe the absence of classification, and I do not know whether it was the result of accident or design.

Mr. FORAKER. It was the result of design.

Mr. ALLEN. I think that is true, probably.

Right here, Mr. President, I want to protest, as one Senator, that we ought not to run away from the question of settling the political status and the classification of that island. I doubt if there can be found in the history of the United States a bill drawn exactly as this bill has been drawn. The island is to be a political entity known as the people of Puerto Rico. What relation do those people hold to the United States? What is the island of Puerto Rico; that is, what is its relation to the United States? Certainly, Mr. President, if we want to follow precedents it must be a Territory, unless we follow the late precedents in the cases of Alaska and the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me just a moment, I think he was not in the Chamber when this bill was taken up for consideration under an agreement that we would consider this afternoon only such amendments and provisions of the bill as there would be no debate about, the idea being simply to get some phrases corrected and some minor amendments made that we thought no one would object to. It was also taken up under an agreement that at 4 o'clock—which is only five minutes off—other business should be transacted. I do not want to interfere with the Senator addressing the Senate at his pleasure, and at whatever length he pleases, but I should like to have these amendments acted upon if he has no special objection.

Mr. ALLEN. I certainly will not violate any unanimous-consent agreement, and shall gladly oblige the Senator from Ohio, as I know he would oblige me.

Mr. FORAKER. I am much obliged to the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that there is an amendment pending which has not been agreed to nor passed over. Is there objection to the amendment?

Mr. FORAKER. I ask that it be again stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was to add to the new section inserted as section 5 the words "of the United States."

Mr. FORAKER. That was agreed to, I believe, without objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is not aware that it was agreed to. Is there objection to the amendment?

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of asking a question for information. Section 5, which is proposed to be stricken out, is one which extends the navigation laws of the United States to Puerto Rico. That is the broad intention of it, as I understand?

Mr. FORAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BACON. Now, the amendment proposed is one which has the purpose of extending the registration laws to vessels owned in Puerto Rico at a certain date. As to that, I should suppose there would be no objection. The question I wish to ask the Senator from Ohio is—it is very difficult to understand the purport of an amendment simply from hearing it read from the desk—whether or not the additional language, other than that to which I have just alluded with reference to the registration of vessels, is intended to accomplish the same result as that which is now accomplished by section 5, or whether it proposes in any manner to change the section?

Mr. FORAKER. It is precisely the same as before. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that section 12 of this bill extends all the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable to Puerto Rico, and I did not want to repeat the provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio will be agreed to. The Chair hears no objection, and it is agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I now propose, on page 13, in line 7, section 16, after the word "President," to insert "for a like term of four years."

I will say, in explanation of this amendment, that it relates to the tenure of office of five of the persons to be appointed as members of the executive council, the other six members being bureau officers, the tenure of office as to each having been fixed at four years. It was a mere oversight in reporting the bill to fail to fix any tenure for the other members of the executive council; and so I propose to insert the words "for a like term of four years."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I hope the amendment will not be considered as having been finally acted upon. It is a matter of some importance. We have not the amendments before us to consider them properly, and I simply desire to have the last amendment go over.

Mr. FORAKER. I have no objection to passing it over, if the Senator wants to look at it further.

Mr. BACON. I should rather that would be done, and that it should go over for the present.

Mr. FORAKER. I think the Senator will find that he will have no objection to it when he looks at it; and if so, I shall be glad to have it adopted. That amendment is passed over, as I understand?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understands.

Mr. FORAKER. On page 17, section 27, line 4, I propose to amend by inserting after the word "who"—this relates to the qualifications of voters, I will say for the information and benefit of Senators—in line 4, page 17, after the word "who," by inserting "have been bona fide residents for one year, and who;" so as to read:

At such elections all citizens of Puerto Rico shall be allowed to vote who have been bona fide residents for one year, and who possess, etc.

Then, after the word "the," I move to insert "other;" so as to read:

Who possess the other qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders in force, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. I move to further amend by inserting after the word "such," in line 6 of the same section, on page 17, the words "modifications and."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I may misunderstand the Senator. It is very difficult, without having the amendment before us, to thoroughly comprehend them. I understand, though, that the amendment would put it in the power of the executive council, an appointive body, to change the qualifications of voters.

Mr. FORAKER. From what they are now as fixed by military

order. That I thought was quite proper, because they have an order in force there fixing not only an educational, but a property qualification.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator means only to change the military order, that is correct; but I ask him to examine the language and see whether it does or not. The language is this: "The qualifications of voters under the laws and military orders." That would include the right to modify not only military orders, but all laws.

Mr. FORAKER. It would, yes; but under the law as it existed before any military orders were made, every male over 21 years of age had the right to vote without regard to whether or not he could read or write or had property. By the order of General Davis certain qualifications for those over 21 years of age were prescribed. Another qualification was that the person should be able to read and write or that he should own property; and in that order it was provided that no one should vote who had not been a bona fide resident for two years. I am intending there simply to provide, making it symmetrical, so as to make whatever other modifications may be necessary, that any citizen of Puerto Rico who has had a bona fide residence there for one year before the election may have the right to vote, as is the case in all of our States probably.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator understand that this relates to the first election?

Mr. FORAKER. Yes, sir; that is, the legislature after that can fix any qualifications it sees fit. The provision relates only to one election.

Mr. BACON. The reason I asked the question was that the plural is used there.

Mr. FORAKER. There are elections for members of the house of delegates.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I ask the Senator from Ohio whether his bill has now reached a stage where it would stand being put aside for a little while?

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me about five minutes longer, I think I can get through with the amendments. I propose to amend further, on page 19, section 30, line 23, after the word "also." This is the provision relating to the granting of franchises. It provides:

That all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the executive council, with the approval of the governor, subject also to the approval of the President of the United States, who shall report the same to Congress.

I want to insert, after the word "also," in line 23, the following: "as to railroad, telegraph, and telephone franchises;" the purpose of this amendment being to require only the more important ones to come here, and not to make it necessary for the others to do so.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to know where that amendment comes in?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, in that same connection there is an amendment proposed that instead of the executive council there shall be a legislative assembly.

Mr. FORAKER. I hope the Senator will not insist upon that, the idea being that the executive council is constantly in a situation to act, but the legislature can not act, except when in session, and it is only allowed to be in session sixty days.

Mr. PETTUS. The things we are dealing with now concern the vital interests of those people, and all proper safeguards ought to be thrown around these franchises. I object to an amendment limiting this provision to railroads and other corporations of that sort, for the reason that the limitation ought to extend to all; it ought to be with the approval of the President, at least, as to all these franchises.

Mr. FORAKER. If the amendment proposed should be adopted, the minor franchises—for instance, to a gas company or to an electric lighting company—in a small municipality could be disposed of finally by the action of the executive council or the governor; but as to all franchises that are intermunicipal, extending through the island, such as railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, they would be required to be approved by the President.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let that amendment be considered pending.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator wants to object to it, I will suspend here, in order that the Senator from Colorado may make the motion he desires to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After forty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 20, 1900, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 19, 1900.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

George F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Zephaniah W. Pease, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

James Brady, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed John Desmond, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Obed G. Smith, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles E. Smalley, deceased.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Theodore W. Wheeler, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Port Jefferson, in the State of New York, to succeed G. Frank Bayles, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

This nomination is made to correct error in name of Mr. Wheeler, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate March 5, 1900, as Thomas W. Wheeler.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

J. George Wright, of Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, to be an Indian inspector, to take effect March 27, 1900, at the expiration of his present term of office. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Sergt. Selwyn D. Smith, Company C, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, March 16, 1900, vice Kimball, promoted.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant.

Stanley Mac C. Stuart, of the District of Columbia, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 16, 1900, vice Beasley, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Washburn Maynard, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 9th day of March, 1900, vice Capt. George M. Book, retired.

Maj. Benjamin R. Russell, to be a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Marine Corps, from the 31st day of January, 1900 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. Col. William S. Muse, promoted.

Capt. Charles A. Doyen, to be a major in the United States Marine Corps, from the 31st day of January, 1900, vice Maj. Benjamin R. Russell, promoted.

Mr. Thomas H. Brown, a citizen of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, from the 19th day of March, 1900, to fill a vacancy existing in that corps.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 19, 1900.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

John H. O'Donnell, of the District of Columbia, to be a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia (assigned to the city of Washington).

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Private Ferdinand W. Fonda, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, March 1, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, March 5, 1900.

Maj. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 5, 1900.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry, October 19, 1899.

Second Lieut. George B. Pond, Third Infantry, October 20, 1899.

Second Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, Twelfth Infantry, November 15, 1899.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry, November 15, 1899.

Second Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, Twenty-second Infantry, November 15, 1899.

Second Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, November 20, 1899.

Second Lieut. George H. Shields, jr., Twelfth Infantry, November 25, 1899.

Second Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, Tenth Infantry, November 26, 1899.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Eighteenth Infantry, December 2, 1899.

Second Lieut. James B. Kemper, Fourteenth Infantry, December 8, 1899.

Second Lieut. John W. Barnes, Eighteenth Infantry, December 15, 1899.

Second Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, Fourth Infantry, December 15, 1899.

Second Lieut. George E. Thorne, Twenty-second Infantry, December 18, 1899.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Howland, Twenty-third Infantry, December 23, 1899.

Second Lieut. Alfred Aloe, Eighteenth Infantry, December 26, 1899.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, Fifth Infantry, January 7, 1900.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, Second Infantry, January 12, 1900.

Second Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, Twelfth Infantry, January 15, 1900.

Second Lieut. John M. Campbell, Twenty-fifth Infantry, January 18, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain.

José Lugo Vina, of Puerto Rico, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 1, 1900, Puerto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

PUERTO RICO REGIMENT.

Capt. William E. Almy, Fifth United States Cavalry, to be major, Puerto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, March 1, 1900.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Corp. Frank M. Polk, Company C, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, March 5, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Bolivar J. Lloyd, of Texas, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Thomas D. Berry, of Texas, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Mervin W. Glover, of West Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

POSTMASTERS.

John Campbell, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio.

Simeon Chapman, to be postmaster at Westerville, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 19, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. ALLEN of Mississippi indefinitely, on account of illness.

HEIRS AT LAW OF DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 6497) for the relief of the heirs at law of the late Duncan H. Campbell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and directed to grant and issue to Annie Campbell, widow of Duncan Campbell, an extension of Letters Patent No. 231954, issued September 7, 1880, and Letters Patent No. 253156, issued January 31, 1882, for the full term of seven years from and after the date of the expiration of each of said letters patent, and that said letters patent be, and the same hereby are, extended for the term of seven years after the said respective dates of expiration: *Provided*, That said extension of said letters patent and all the benefits of this act shall be held to apply only to the use and benefit of said Annie Campbell, widow of Duncan Campbell.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I demand a second.

Mr. KERR. I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

There was no objection.